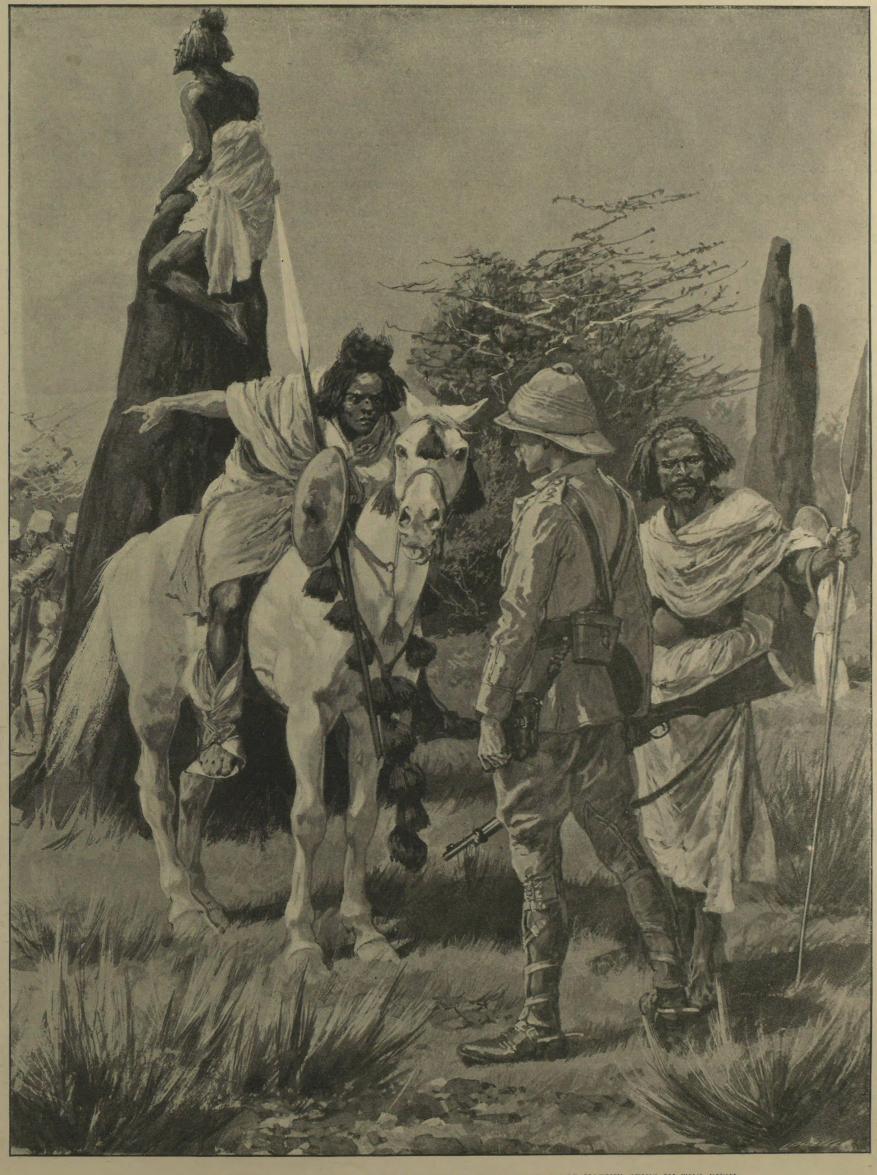
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1902

SIXPENCE



THE BRITISH REVERSE IN SOMALILAND: AN ADVANCE PARTY INTERVIEWING NATIVE SPIES IN THE BUSH.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

Note the giant ant-hills, on one of which a scout is perched.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Venice, Oct. 18.—I came here from Turin a week ago. Of the city I have an impression which recalls the philosophy of the old lady in Dickens, who used to say, There's milestones on the Dover Road." There are tramways in Turin. Appreciate this statement in its full significance, and you will not linger there in search of the picturesque. But as it is my fortune in travel to be thrown upon the hands of any benevolent stranger within reach, I fared more agreeably than the average wanderer in this bustling town, with its straight, interminable streets and dull, stuccoed arcades. At the hotel I fell in with a severe-looking Scot who owned a factory near Turin. He had known the country and the people for nearly thirty years, he said; but when I asked his opinion of the economic question in Italy, he lapsed into caution. Perhaps he feared I might want to set up a rival factory. But he relaxed his native prudence so far as to take me to the Superga, a monument which crowns a hill overlooking the city. When I thanked him for such consideration to a stranger, he rebuked this needless effusion, and said: "Eh, but it's no trouble to me. I should have gone there all the same if I 'd never seen ye."

The Superga was built by some bygone king to celebrate a victory; or, rather, he began it, and his successors have lacked the zeal or the funds to finish the work. It is a family burial-place of the Savoy dynasty, and a custodian duly recited to us the roll of princes lying under marble slabs. But these immortals competed poorly with the range of snow mountains beyond the wide plain of Piedmont. The sun shone upon many peaks; and at last there rose out of the clouds above them all a dazzling arc of light. It was Mont Blanc, nearly a hundred miles away. Monte Rosa, too, yielded her splendour to the eye; and I forgot the very name of the monarch whose military glory proved insufficient to pay the bricklayers. In a restaurant on the hill we had a cheerful meal in the Piedmontese style, which cost three francs, including wine. My companion ordered a superior vintage at two francs a bottle, and demanded a reduction of the bill on account of the wine we had not consumed. I do not think he cared so much for the trifle that was saved as for the chance of exercising his commercial faculty on a holiday. I shall always remember Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa as I saw them that day, and also the contentment that beamed on the countenance of my Scot when he emerged from his interview with the proprietor of the restaurant. In the evening we visited a music-hall, where a stout lady sang popular songs in the Piedmontese dialect. During this entertainment my Scottish friend became almost expansive; but when I met him at breakfast next morning, his manner was cold, and his eye suspicious. I believe he had a misgiving that, in the intoxicating moments of that Piedmontese minstrelsy, he had let out something about the economic condition of Italy.

A week in Venice has left me with strangely confused impressions. The city is beautiful and sordid, romantic and squalid, a temple of the arts and a dingy curiosity-shop. I can gaze for hours together at the old palaces; but I shudder at the voices which murmur in my ear at every corner, "Antichita," and the fingers which point to doorways where the merchant of antiquities lurks hungrily for custom. When the last beams of the setting sun touch the façade of St. Mark's, kindling all its richness into a blaze, I am lifted to the highest degree of contemplation. But there is a light (I tremble to write it) in which St. Mark's seems almost tawdry. The interior of that astonishing museum is to me more bizarre than beautiful. It is interesting, no doubt, in an antiquarian sense, to study the evolution of religious art from the earliest Byzantine forms; but this jumble of saints, angels, demons, and voracious dragons which swallow mobs of the ungodly without indigestion, is fatal to any spirit of reverence. The mosaics are wonderful in colouring; the gold screen of the altar, with its thousand precious gems, must take a goldsmith's breath away. But these things excite curiosity, and not Illian was a genius, and l'intoretto another; but although it was a perfectly sincere inspiration which prompted the disciple to make a portrait of the master represent the Deity, this eccentric bit of anthropomorphism does not impress us now. St. Mark's is a vision of barbaric splendour and grotesque legend, and leaves most spectators, I imagine, dazed by the fantastic freaks of the human mind.

To see Venice is to waver between delighted wonder and almost morbid disillusion. I came by moonlight, and that was a sight never to be forgotten. It was full of mystery and poetry, of all the associations that make the city unrivalled in romance. Take a gondola seaward in the sun, and when you turn about again, all is well so long as you can rivet your attention on the Doge's Palace, the prison, the domes of St. Mark's, the Lion, the pillar of St. Theodore on his crocodile (the crocodile, I fancy, was the artistic germ of the gondola), on the noble building which forms the sea-front of the Piazza.

You will be fortunate if your eyes do not wander away to the long line of unlovely erections on the quay, which show that Venice is striving to do a brisk business in modern shipping. Take your gondola down the Grand Canal, and when you have passed the Rialto you will find it comforting to disagree with Grant Allen's advice, "Get Shakspere out of your head; he was never in Venice." I found it a saving joy to walk down winding streets, over many little bridges, until I came upon the footsteps of Shylock in the old Jewish quarter on the Canareggio. The Ponte di Canareggio is adorned with sculptured faces of the most Semitic type—fiercely acquisitive faces, suggestive of resolute usurers who would not be done out of a pound of flesh by the pleasant chicanery of Portia.

English and American visitors in Venice carry about with them Grant Allen's "Historical Guide," and I hear them reading to one another with much enjoyment characteristic passages from that admirable little book. This is no small pleasure to one who knew the stimulating personality of the writer. I recall the mildly aggressive voice which would dismiss the Bridge of Sighs as unworthy of notice, and express astonishment that anybody should desire to see the dungeons in the Doge's Palace. Byron spent a night in the cell of Marino Faliero; but Grant Allen disdains to mention it. There is a gruesome little passage where prisoners were decapitated, and their bodies shot through an aperture into the canal. The custodian who showed me thiskindly offered to point out the executioner's implements. My curiosity did not go so far; but I noted with interest that "Black Maria" in Venice is green, being the closed gondola used for inmates of the existing prison. It is impossible to separate the Palace from its historical associations, to walk through the cabinet of the Council of Ten and pay no heed to the secret letter-box, into which were slipped anonymous denunciations of citizens marked down for vengeance. The walls are eloquent of conspiracy and murder, and all the affairs that made high politics in the heyday of the Doges; and you can no more get these things out of your head than you can expel Shakspere and Byron from Venice. Irresistible is the reminiscence of-

The song and oar of Adria's gondolier.

For although the song may exist now more in the poet's fancy than in actual fact, the plash is as musical as when it inspired Mendelssohn to the "Venetianisches Gondellied," with its rhythmic imitation of the dipping oar.

But the indisputable charm which enfolds you day and night is the peace of the city. You can float for hours on these waters and hear scarcely a sound. I have found it inexpressibly soothing to sit on the verandah of the Grand Hotel and read inflammatory letters in the Times on the "Motor Problem," with the tide lapping the steps at my feet, and a gondolier silently waiting for the visitor to make a tour of the palaces on the Grand Canal or skim over the lagoon to the Lido. There are no horses in Venice, and she is as safe from motor-cars as she was from the Huns and the Lombards in the days when the barbaric invasion swept over the Roman Empire. I turn from the wrath of county magnates who administer our highways, and, watching the gondolier out of the corner of my eye, wonder idly why his dainty craft should be draped in black. The little wooden cabins, in which so many pairs of lovers have been screened from the vulgar gaze, are positively hearselike. Whisking round the corner of a small canal one morning, I came upon a wedding party just alighting from gondolas that gave a most funereal aspect to the festival. The Venetians, I presume, have their own omens, and a proper contempt for other people's. Perhaps they would have augured ill for the future of the bride at the Grand Hotel who entertained her spouse by strumming on the piano with one hand the melody of that old popular ballad known in several languages as "Two Lovely Black Eyes."

At night, when you take the air after dinner (it is not advisable to take all the airs of Venice) and strive to marshal the day's impressions of churches and pictures, of history and archæology, the Venetian minstrels come in barges with coloured lanterns and serenade you with tuneful energy. If the instinct for music and the abundance of fine voices could better the economic condition of Italy, I should solve with ease the problem I submitted in vain to my friend at Turin. Song rises out of the stillness of Venice with a persuasiveness it cannot attain elsewhere; and, as I listen, the spell of the Enchantress of the Adriatic is laid upon me, and it is easy to believe that I was borne hither by the winged Lion of St. Mark's, and not by the most excellent railway service which speeds the traveller between Paris and Venice by way of Mont Cenis. Yes, I was received in state by the hundred and twenty Doges who sleep beneath the marble pavement of the Basilica. They smiled when I described the comfort and dispatch of the journey, and they pointed to the Lion, who had now resumed his dignified position on his pillar, and demurely wagged his tail in acknowledgment of my enthusiasm.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Whether "Mrs. Willoughby's Kiss," at the avenue.

Whether "Mrs. Willoughby's Kiss," was written before or after "The President," Mr. Frank Stayton has certainly mastered better in his Avenue play the trick of sustained theatrical effect. And yet of this piece, as of its predecessor, it must be said that the ingenious young author has failed to fulfil the promise of a capital first act of exposition. His topic is interesting enough—it concerns the disillusion of a man and a woman who meet their spouses after years of separation and find they have idealised unsympathetic partners. Full of piquancy, too, are the details made to accompany this revelation. An ardent husband returning from India, and a yearning wife expecting her man from that country, embrace by mistake, and discover with dismay that the kiss given to the attractive stranger is due to someone grown utterly unprepossessing. Nay, the drama developed from this contretemps has undoubtedly the merit of emotional vigour, but it riots in unsophisticated and violent sentimentality. Mr. Stayton's married couple, instead of regarding the kiss, like sensible folk, as an awkward joke, are made to exaggerate its import absurdly, till they confess mutual love and plan an elopement. But the climax of extravagance is only reached in the third act, wherein the hero's affectionate but observant daughter is shown locking her father in his room before imploring him to give up his purpose. The scene, however, is one that enables Miss Annie Hughes to offer an affecting display of emotion; and, indeed, Mr. Stayton is admirably served by his actresses. Thus, Miss Florence St. John impersonates a modern Mrs. Nickleby with delightfully broad but quiet humour; and again, Miss Ellis Jeffreys portrays the hysterical heroine with consummate artistry.

THE 300TH NIGHT OF "MICE AND MEN."

Mrs. Ryley's dainty if trivial little costume comedy, "Mice and Men," attained on Saturday last its three hundredth performance, and no current success is better deserved than that of the Lyric Theatre's popular play, for its pretty story blends most happily bright humour and acceptable sentiment, and the acting of its three principal interpreters is really incapable of improvement. It is true that the Hamlet of this generation is somewhat wasted on the rôle of the quaint pedagogue who tries to educate a wife for himself, and finds his schemes go "agley"; but yet nobody but Mr. Forbes Robertson could suggest quite the air of fastidious chivalry and patient dignity which his Mark Embury consistently conveys. Then there would be a difficulty, surely, in imagining a more gallant and debonnair soldier-lover than Mr. Ben Webster's; while Miss Gertrude Elliott's Peggy is, by general confession, the very perfection of girlish piquancy and pathetic simplicity. Even the minor parts at the Lyric are well filled.

ACTORS' ORPHANAGE FUND MATINÉE AT THE SHAFTESBURY.

It is to be hoped, and it is highly probable, that the Actors' Orphanage will profit very considerably from the special matinée performance of "La Poupée" which was given in aid of the fund last Thursday, Oct. 16, at the Shaftesbury Theatre, attended as it was by a large audience and presented (Mr. Levilly being the director) with every possible attraction. "La Poupée," for long a favourite in London, and still popular in the provinces, was one of the last and the best of adapted French comic operas, and it has a cleverly conceived story, sparkling music, and plenty, if rather a superfluity, of fun. The droll toymaker Hilarius, formerly enacted by Mr. Edouin, lost none of his dry humour in the hands of Mr. Eric Thorne.

ART NOTES.

The Royal Society of British Artists has opened its 118th exhibition. The galleries in Suffolk Street constitute a miniature Academy, and a pretty pother of officialism confronts you on the title-page of the catalogue. A competition is suggested. Sir Wyke Bayliss, as president, is followed by "H. J. Boot, Esq.," as vice-president, "T. Watt Cafe, Esq.," as treasurer, and a long procession of auditors, hon. standing counsel, an hon. solicitor, an hon. architect, an hon. accountant, a keeper and acting secretary, and bankers. The hon. members make a mighty list of mighty men; and, true to their title, they refrain for the most part from exhibiting. After all this pomp and circumstance, the visitor runs a serious risk of being disappointed by the feast of art that is to follow upon it.

Honorary members who do exhibit are Mr. Holman Hunt, with a water-colour drawn in Athens by night, and Mr. Watts, R.A., with a portrait full of colour, "Miss Lilian Mackintosh." On this work the visitor lingers, not regarding it as an example of the master's finest period, but as at least something interesting and considerable amidst so much that is neither the one nor the other. An amusing contrast occurs. Familiar enough is the type of British artist who, if he has to paint a mermaid, gives us a barmaid; whereas Mr. Watts, painting a living woman, makes her something of a mermaid, transcendentalises her, sets her aloof from daily life. For the "Summer Afternoon" of Mr. Rupert Bunny the appropriate adjective is that which rhymes with his name—we hasten to specify "sunny." He has the science, almost the most desirable of all in a painter of things seen—the science of lighting. Another Touraine scene shows this artist at his best; less successful is he in his "Spanish Dancer." In Mr. Graham Robertson's portrait-sketch of Miss Nellie Farren as "Ruy Blas" many merits are to be discerned, including the delightful rendering of the sitter's "cunning" expression, in the American sense of that word. But, like some others of Mr. Whistler's admirers and disciples, Mr. Graham Robertson has taken too literally the formula of the master about the low tone of flesh, a formula very dangerous for those who lack the master's faculty of giving brilliance to low tones and his amazing interpretation of textures. Mr. Talmage's "Light Night" and

his "Shine and Shower" are welcome examples of the St. Ives contingent of the Cornish school. Miss Kemp-Welch contributes "The Forest Stream," showing her usual good drawing of horses. This lady should see to her foregrounds, which are often, as here, hot, mixed, and unsympathetic. Mr. Carton Moore - Park places his terrier particularly well on the canvas he calls "Rough on Rats." He has, moreover, a pleasing proficiency in his paint. An honourable mention must be made of Mr. Cayley Robinson, Mr. Giffard Lenfestey, and Mr. Foottet.

Mr. Foottet.

Sketches and studies by members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours are on view at the galleries in Piccadilly, where, by the way, they "go one better" than the British Artists, adding to their functionaries an honorary chaplain. Mr. C. J. Hobson shines in his "Last Load" and "Road to the Mill"; Mr. Percy Macquoid in his studies of dresses for "Paolo and Francesca," and others; Mr. Edwin Hayes in his "Entrance to the Harbour," and the rest; Mr. Claude Shepperson in his "Waiting," distinguished among its fellows by its study of light and shade; Mr. Winter - Shaw in his "Sussex Cottage," and—rather in the same manner, and a master in it—Mr. Lee Hankey in his "Meadow Farm," his "Orphans," and his Stott-like "Evening Star." The knack of Mr. Dudley Hardy is well known, and here in his "Evening" we have his huddled little group of fisherwomen seemingly blown together on the beach. In another drawing, "The Press-gang," this artist, who has so much facility in the command of his materials, makes an interesting experiment—that of treating his subject according to the Rowlandson convention and manner. Rowlandson convention and manner.

The Doré Gallery has got together some metal-work by Mr. Frank Lutiger; also "Facts and Fancies in Oil and Water-Colour," by Mr. Hal Hurst; some water-colour drawings of "The Shores of Provence," by Miss Sophia Beale; and the "Miniature Portraits" of Mr. Alyn Williams, who helped to found, and is vice-president of, the Society of Miniature Painters, and who, seven years ago, had sittings from Queen Alexandra. Mr. Hal Hurst has the ready brush which can fill with work an entire room at an exhibition, and can fill with work an entire room at an exhibition, and leave the visitor under the impression that he has achieved it all with a lightning rapidity.

At the Continental Gallery, in Bond Street, Mr. Reginald Jones has an exhibition of water-colours of "Busy Town and Silent Nature." Mr. Jones is best in the "busy town," especially where, in his "Old Town, Folkestone," he gives us an agreeable display of broken colour in roofs walls, payements, and odd corners. colour in roofs, walls, pavements, and odd corners.

Mr. Gilbert Bayes, who has been appointed teacher of modelling and sculpture at the Technical College, Finsbury, has all the energy of youth; for it is only two years since he took the gold medal and the £200 travelling scholarship for sculpture at the Royal Academy

Recent art publications include an excellent engraving of Miss Lucy E. Kemp-Welch's well-known painting, "Horses Bathing in the Sea." This picture, it will be remembered, was exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1900 and was purchased by the Australian Government for the National Gallery at Melbourne. Mr. Richard Wyman, of 24, Bedford Street, Strand, is the publisher, and the signed artist's proofs are limited to two hundred conies.

Professor Stanley Kent informs us that his name was used at the head of the article "What are Bacteria?" appearing in an advertisement on page 590 of our issue of last week, without his sanction, and that he disclaims the responsibility for the statements in the same.

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The announcement of a Bank Holiday for the day of the King's progress gave Londoners their seventh Bank Holiday this year.

The Venezuelan Government declare the "revolution destroyed." On the other hand, the United States Minister at Caracas has cabled that the battle of La Victoria was indecisive

Lieut.-Colonel Eric J. Eagles Swayne, commanding the forces operating against the "Mad" Mullah, is thoroughly



Abel Lewis, Clifton LIEUT.-COLONEL E. J. E. SWAYNE, Commander of the Forces in Somaliland

experienced the irregular fighting he is called upon to perform, and as explorer and biggame hunter has gained consider-able knowledge of Somaliland. For the present expedition he trained native levies, who can march and fight in these barren regions under conditions which wouldkill

other troops, though it is significant that asks for

another 600 "reliable men," no doubt because, as his Chief of Staff puts it, the Somali levies are "considerably shaken." Colonel Swayne, it will be remembered, defeated the Mullah last year. He has held his present rank—that of local Lieutenant-Colonel—since Dec. 1, 1900, and will retain it while in command of the native levy. Colonel Swayne was born in 1863; served in the Burma Expedition of 1886 and 1887, receiving the medal and clasp; and was promoted Captain in 1894.

Mr. Jasper Tully is unkindly seeking to minimise the martyrdom of Mr. O'Donnell. He has himself been six times a political prisoner during the last twenty-two years, and so speaks with the certainty of experience. He points out that Mr. O'Donnell increased in weight during his last imprisonment, and that the plank bed and the wholesome but monotonous diet of bread and water have both been abolished. Mr. O'Donnell will probably not thank his countryman.

The War Office, spurred, no doubt, by the accident on board the *Victory*, has at last ordered the abolition of muzzle-loading guns for saluting purposes, and in future salute batteries are to consist of seven breechloaders.

The Rev. George Frederick Maclear, Warden of St. Augustine's College, and Honorary Canon



THE LATE REV. G. F. MACLEAR, D.D.

terbury whose handbooks on the Old and New Testam ents were for m a n y y e a r s recognised as valuable aids to the un-

derstand-ing of the Scriptures, died on Oct. 19, in his seventieth year. The eldest son of the Rev. George Maclear, Dr. Maclear was

educated at Bedford Grammar School and at Trinity College, Cambridge. His University career was marked by considerable success in theological studies. He twice won the Carus Greek Testament prizes; was placed in the second class of the Classical Tripos in 1855, and in the first class of the Theological Tripos of the following year; and also gained the Burney, the Hulsean, the Maitland, and the Norrisan prizes. Ordained deacon in 1856 and priest in 1857, he came to London to serve as assistant minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, and of St. Mark's, Notting Hill. For fourteen years, from 1866, he was Head Master of King's College School, and for five years during that period assistant-preacher at the Temple. Dr. Maclear was appointed Warden of St. Augustine's in 1880, and Honorary Canon of Canterbury five years later.

The bronze lamps on London Bridge, made from French cannon captured in the Peninsular War, are offered for sale. Surely the authorities can find some use for the remains of the historic weapons captured by Wellington, and prevent their relegation to the scrapLieut.-Colonel Alexander S. Cobbe, to whom, as chief Staff officer to Colonel Swayne, fell the unpleasant

duty of communicating the news of the unfortunate reverse in Somaliland, is a Captain of the Indian Staff Corps, and local Lieutenant-Colonel in command of a bat-talion of the King's African Rifles. Colonel Cobbe, who is not yet thirty - three years of age, entered the South Wales Borderers as Second Lieutenant in 1889. was promoted Lieutenant in March 1892, and joined the Indian Staff Corps in the following August.



LIEUT.-COLONEL A. S. COBBE, D.S.O., Chief of Staff in Somaliland.

In 1895 he was attached to the Relief Force from Gilgit in the Chitral Campaign, and was present in the engage-ments at Chakalwart and Nisa Ghol, being mentioned and receiving the medal and clasp. In August 1897 he became Captain and second in command of the 1st Battalion British Central Africa Rifles, and has since served

GENERAL BEN VILJOEN DELIVERING HIS LECTURE ON THE BOER WAR AT QUEEN'S HALL, OCTOBER 16.

DRAWN BY G. MONTBARD.

General Viljoen ranked Louis Botha as the most able of the Boer officers, and stated that De Wet's was, to a great degree, a newspaper reputation, though not from the General's own choice. He also remarked that the British soldier is over-disciplined.

in the Southern Angoniland Expedition of 1898; the expedition against Kwamba in 1899; and the West African Expedition of 1900



Photo. Mofat, Edinburgh.

successful reconnaissance which followed the first two attacks by of the "Mad Mullah," was promoted to the rank of Captain and appointed to the 6th (Somali-land) Battalion of the King's African Rifles as

gainst the

Captain John Neill Angus, one

of the two officers killed in the

Ashantis.

The LATE CAPTAIN J. N. ANGUS,
Killed in Somaliland.

Jan. 18, 1877, he entered the Royal Artillery in March
1897, and received his Lieutenancy three years later.

M. Pelletan is again in trouble. He has been soundly lectured for having allowed M. Pictet access to his country's secret plans for offence or defence by submarines. Some aver that M. Pictet is an unscrupulous adventurer, while the Minister of Marine declares him to be a savant four et simple with the accent upon the be a savant pur et simple, with the accent upon the simple.

Contrary to custom, which decrees that Portsmouth ships shall be commissioned on a Tuesday, Rear-Admiral Fawkes is to hoist his flag on the *Good Hope* on a Wednesday, and that Wednesday, Nov. 5. It is not often that the Admiralty can be accused of humour, even of so obvious a kind.

Major George Edward Phillips, D.S.O., killed during the severe fighting in Somaliland, entered the Royal

1884, received his Captaincy in December 1892, and was selected for employment on Sir Francis Scott's staff in Ashanti from the end of 1895 until March 1896. During the recent Boer War he served as Staff officer to the commanding Royal Engineer, taking part in the relief

of Ladysmith. and later Assistant Provost-Marshal graded



Photo. Mendelssohn THE LATE MAJOR G. E. PHILLIPS, D.S.O., Killed in Somaliland.

as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. He held this position until the beginning of 1901, when he was detailed for service in Somaliland, remaining there until September of last year. He was promoted Major during this time, and again went to Somaliland at the end of February last. Major Phillips, who was in his thirty-eighth year, was created Companion of the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of his services in the expedition against the Mullah.

Last Tuesday's *London Gazette* contained a list of the public bodies, associations, and private individuals who sent congratulatory addresses and resolutions on the occasion of their Majesties' Coronation. It fills upwards of eight pages.

The national memorial to Queen Victoria is one step nearer realisation. Two hundred thousand pounds, the sum required for the execution of Mr. Brock's design, has been collected. Further funds, however, will have to be raised before the "processional road" comprised in the larger scheme can be constructed.

Speculation is already busy nominating a successor to Vice-Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, who vacates the command of the Channel Squadron in April of next year. Lord Charles Beresford is at present the most favoured candidate.

The selection of Sir Antony Patrick Mac-Donnell as one of the two new members of the

Council of India is warranted by his many years of able serthe Empire. Sir Antony has been most successful in dealing w i t h a grarian

ques-and his tions, generalship of the famine in the United Provinces in 1897 met with well-deserved laudation. Born in 1844, he was



SIR ANTONY P. MACDONNELL, G.C.S.I.,

educated at Queen's College, Dublin, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1865. Twenty-four years later he became Acting Chief Commissioner in Burma; in 1891 Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces; and in 1893 Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. From the lastnamed year until 1895 he was a member of the Council of the Viceroy of India; and from 1895 until last year Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Mr. Brodrick has stated that uniform is an equivalent of evening dress, and has threatened to take legal steps against managers refusing to recognise this principle.

It is, in some quarters, thought possible that the command of the Fourth Army Corps, which will embrace London and Colchester, will be offered to Lord Methuen.

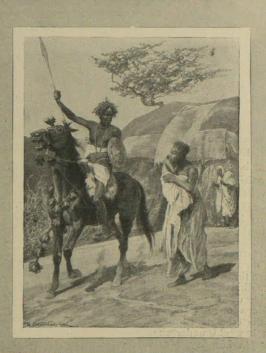
The dreadful suspicion has been raised that the world has all these years spelt the name of the Emperor of Abyssinia incorrectly. A copying-clerk in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs is said to have started the mischief by writing "Menelik" instead of "Minelek" or "Mineleck."

THE REVERSE IN SOMALILAND: SCENES OF EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE.

DRAWINGS BY R. CATON WOODVILLE; PHOTOGRAPH BY ELLIOTT AND FRY.

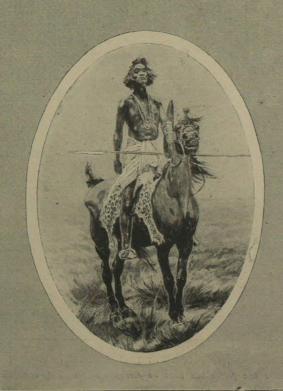














TRACKERS FOLLOWING THE SPOOR.

A SCOUT SIGNALLING WITH A BURNISHED SHIELD AT SUNRISE.

A RECRUIT FOR THE MULLAH.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament reassembled on Oct. 16 after the vacation. Sir William Walrond, late chief Government Whip, was introduced in his new capacity of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Austen Chamberlain was introduced as Postmaster-General by his father, and Mr. Forster, amid cheers, took his seat on his re-election for Sevenoaks. Hardly had the Speaker entered when the Irish members thrust forward the case of the Distressful Country, and tried to lay before the House some details of the imprisonment of Irish members. This the Speaker ruled out of order, and Mr. Healy caused great amusement by a serio-comic oration in which, under the alias of Uganda, he contrived to plead the cause of Ireland. On an amendment being moved that a day should be reserved for Irish affairs, Mr. Balfour moved the closure, which led to a violent interruption from Mr. John O'Donnell, an Irish member under sentence of imprisonment. Amid great hubbub Mr. O'Donnell descended to the floor of the House, and, standing before the Prime Minister, denounced him in what seemed to be no measured terms, but owing to the din the philippic was mere dumb show. No choice was left Mr. Balfour but to move that Mr. O'Donnell be named, and with the usual formalities the hon, member was suspended. On the following day the House proceeded to discuss Clause 8 of the Education Bill, and Mr. Hutton's amendment enabling the education authority to choose the schools for which it would undertake entire responsibility was defeated. On Monday, Mr. William O'Brien repeated the question as to a day for Irish affairs. Mr. Balfour said that if the Irish party alone asked it, he could not comply, but if the official Opposition demanded the day, it would be given. Sir Hanny Caraball, Barner Carabal comply, but if the official Opposition demanded the day, it would be given. Sir Henry Campbell - Bannerman, while refusing to make the official application, warmly supported the Irish claim. Finally, Mr. William O'Brien was permitted to move the adjournment of the House at the evening sitting, in order to call attention to the misdoing of Sergeant Sullivan, who, he alleged, had deliberately manufactured crime. The House then proceeded to the Education Bill, and three amendments standing in the names of Mr. Seeley, Mr. Helme, and Mr. McKenna were defeated. An amendment by Mr. Alexander Brown was accepted. was accepted.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

The Royal Commission on the War in South Africa held a sitting at St. Stephen's House, Westminster, on Oct. 14. Lord Elgin presided, and Lord Kitchener was present as a witness. The same evening, the following official report was issued to the Press: "Lord Kitchener gave evidence as to the strength of the force during the war and its maintenance by drafts; also as to the quality of the men, their shooting and marching capacities, the extent of their individual initiative and skill in intrenching and taking advantage of cover, and the degree in which improvement took place in the course of the war. As to the officers, Lord

Kitchener made general observations with regard to capacity in different grades as exhibited in the war, and made suggestions as to desirable alterations in the training and education of officers. He also gave evidence as to the medical service; the adequacy of ammunition, food, forage, clothing, and other supplies; the supplies of horses from different sources; the organisation of transport, and the railway service."

The London Gazette of Oct. 13 announced that Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada, and Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, had been added to the Commission.

THE REVERSE IN SOMALILAND.

During the operations against the fanatic Mullah in Somaliland, the British force sustained a severe reverse on or about Oct. 6. A despatch from Colonel Cobbe, chief Staff officer to Colonel Swayne, announced that the force had on the day in question reached Erego, a place about one day's march north of Mudug, in the

Haud or Stoneless
Country, and was continuing its advance through thick bush, when it was attacked by the Mad Mullah's forces.
During the morning, the enemy was twice driven back with heavy loss, and the British force captured one hundred rifles. During the afternoon a reconnaissance was made, and the enemy were once more driven off after sharp fighting. Our casualties, however, were very severe, and the official despatch announced that

the Somali levies were considerably shaken. Two British officers, Major Phillips and Captain Angus, and fifty native troops were killed, and about one hundred were wounded. The force fell back on Bohotle



NEW ISSUES OF STAMPS: GUATEMALA, LABUAN, DANISH, AND CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The new Guatemala set, of which we reproduce the four lowest values, is very handsome. Of the Labuan 2 cents to 1 dollar series, we give the 10-cent issue. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., Bright and Son, and Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market for the specimens here published.

to await reinforcements, which have been promised by Parliament.

The agitator, Abdullah, who has made spasmodic appearances in East African politics during the last three years, is the son of an Ogaden herdsman and a Dolbahanti woman. He was trained as a "mullah" or religious teacher, made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and

misnomer, and has arisen owing to confusion with another Mullah who is a madman.

THE END OF THE AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

The coal strike in America, which came to an end on Oct. 16, had continued without interruption since May 10, when 140,000 miners were thrown out of work by the refusal of the masters to submit the question at issue to arbitration. In July of the present year the number of unemployed had risen to 150,000. These men and their families have been living all the time upon the Union funds, supplemented by voluntary subscriptions. On Oct. 7, things had grown so bad in the strike area of Pennsylvania that the National Guard had to be called out. According to the declaration of the Government, mob law reigned in the affected district. Men who desired to work were beaten and their families threatened. Trains were delayed, rails were torn up, and a condition of utter lawlessness was fast approaching. The strike region was 187 miles long and five to ten miles wide. It contained 857 collieries, and the militia force allowed only eight men to the square mile, whence the necessity of calling out the regulars. Thanks to the vigorous action of Mr. Roosevelt, who conferred with Mr. Mitchell, the miners' representative, and various labour leaders, a commission of arbitration was at length accepted, and, pending its decision, the men went back to work. The genesis of the strike is said to have been the presence of the Slav labourer, who can live on a wage that means starvation to the American. The Slav has become almost predominant in the anthracite district, and the operators have consequently endeavoured to screw down the general rate of payment. In order to secure the co-operation of the Slav, English-speaking miners proposed an eight hours day for ten hours' pay, and it is upon this issue that the struggle has turned.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

The Uganda Railway touched Lake Tanganyika at Port Florence on Dec. 19 last year, and the engineers have since been at work in consolidating the track and preparing it for permanent traffic. Our photographs, taken at points on the last hundred miles of the route, give an excellent idea of the present state of the work, and also of the country through which the railway runs. The highest point of the track is 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and the eastern and western escarpments are unusually abrupt. But the difficulties of construction will be more than repaid by the advantages which the line puts within the reach of some four millions of people.

THE KENNEL CLUB SHOW.

The Kennel Club Show began its forty-seventh annual exhibition of sporting and other dogs on Oct. 13. The entries for the present year's exhibition numbered in all 2837, the actual number of dogs exhibited being 1553. This year's Show was marked by exhibits from famous packs of foxhounds and harriers. His Majesty exhibited "Sandringham Vixen," a nine-months-old smooth foxterrier, which is the first of the breed that the King has ever shown. Oueen Alexandra entered three smooth basset-

shown. Queen Alexandra entered three smooth bassethounds, "Sandringham
Lockey," "Sandringham
Flora," and "Sandringham Gaiety."

RUSSIAN CONVICTS IN SAGHALIEN.

Public interest has recently been turned towards the Russian penal settlement in Saghalien owing to the report brought home from Mr. Hawes, a recent traveller in the island. Prisoners in the settlement are treated with the utmost brutality by a debased and corrupt officialdom. Among the major atrocities are the use of the "plet," a thonged whip with leaden ends, which is forbidden in Russia, and is rarely employed even in Siberia; also the birch-rod dipped in salt, with which two women were flogged in February last. Many of the prisoners are kept in chains, and as these are given no work to do, madness is common. Murder is an every-day occurrence, and the wretched state of the island is not surprising when we hear that in Alexandrovsk Prison the visitor found six hundred convicts packed into four apartments, each of which was constructed for only fifty prisoners. This universal gloom is somewhat



Phote, Bowden Brothers

TRAFALGAR DAY IN LONDON, OCTOBER 21: THE DECORATIONS OF THE NELSON COLUMN.

This year the decorations were less pretentious than on former occasions, only the plinth and lions being dressed.

gained great repute as a holy man. From Mecca he passed to Aden, where he stirred up popular feeling by his preaching, and was finally expelled by the authorities. Returning to Somaliland, he instituted a holy war against the infidels. A year ago it was thought that his power had been broken by the British expedition, but last winter he recovered his prestige. Reuter's Agency has been officially informed that the title "Mad Mullah" is a

relieved by the work carried on among the convicts by a young and heroic lady, Mdlle. de Meyer, who is said to have the support of the Tsaritsa. With the exception of the district in the immediate neighbourhood of the five great penal settlements, the whole of the islard is covered with impenetrable forest. The traveller's way is everywhere beset with perils from wandering bands of escaped convicts, who have nearly all contrived to procure firearms.



THE FRENCH POST, AND OFFICES OF THE SIAMESE GOVERNOR.



THE PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE TO THE FRENCH POST.



THE PROCESSION OF THE FETE-DIEU AT CHANTABOUN.



THE INTERIOR OF THE FRENCH POST.

THE NEW TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND SIAM: THE POST AT CHANTABOUN, TO BE EVACUATED BY THE FRENCH.

Chantadoun is situated about ten miles inland upon a river that is navigable only to junks. The position could not serve as a maritime base.



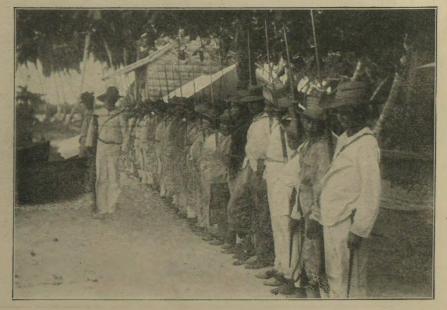
COLOMBIAN GUN-BOAT "CARTAGENA" BRINGING TROOPS TO COLON.



UNITED STATES TROOPS LANDING AT COLON IN ANSWER TO SIGNAL "DANGER ON SHORE."



AMERICAN MARINES, WITH QUICK-FIRING GUN, AT THE PANAMA RAILROAD OFFICES.



A SQUAD OF COLOMBIAN SOLDIERS AT COLON.

THE REVOLUTIONARY TROUBLES IN COLOMBIA: THE UNITED STATES OCCUPATION OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE MANAGER OF THE "COLON TELEGRAM."



LORD KITCHENER GIVING EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

THE RENEGADE.

By LLOYD OSBOURNE.

8

Illustrated by R. Caton Woodville.

III

"Oh, it's the flag they see!" cried Fetuao, and she besought Jack with tears in her eyes to haul it down.

"Never!" he said, grinding his teeth.

There were some three or four hundred men in the boats, and, as they raced in, cheering and yelling at the top of their voices, Jack felt dismayed in spite of himself. But outwardly at least he showed no sign of agitation, standing like a rock before his house and facing the storm that was about to burst.

It wasn't for himself that he was afraid, not so long as that puffing billy of a steam-boat held the lead, and the grand old flag streamed out behind her. The Jackies would see him through this business, whatever devilry they might inflict on the rest of the unfortunate village; for blood's thicker than water every time, and Americans stand together all the world over. He wasn't no politician nor side-taker, and it was all the same to him whether he had a missionary King or a benighted Papist. All he asked of anybody was to be let alone, though this broadsiding of defenceless people made him sick at the stummick, it did.

The launch came bumping into shallow water, blowing off clouds of steam as her crew jumped out with their rifles and waded ashore; while the Tanumafili boats, dashing up in quick succession, amid a furious and everdeepening uproar, discharged in their turn cargo upon cargo of shrieking warriors. In the indescribable commotion that followed there seemed to be no pre-arranged plan nor any settled order of operation. The Tanus scattered in a dozen noisy parties, looting and burning the houses, barking the breadfruit-trees, shooting the pigs

and horses, devastating with diabolical thoroughness the inland plantations that sustained the village. The Americans, fearful of ambuscades, stuck to the shore and systematically destroyed the boats, which for a mile or two were drawn up on the edge of the beach. These boats, in a country without roads, are as much a necessity to a man as the house which shelters him. They often represent the hoardings of years, and are not seldom the result of a stern frugality and self-denial. They constitute, indeed, the only wealth of Samoa, and in them is invested the united savings of the whole population. In Oa these boats numbered perhaps a hundred or a hundred and twenty in all, which, under the direction of a red-faced American boatswain, with a package of dynamite sticks, were one by one blown to pieces, and the shattered boards drawn into heaps and fired. That day the whole of Oa went up in smoke and flame. Nothing was spared—not even the church, nor the school, nor the pastor's house; not a canoe nor a dugout; not a net, nor a fish-trap, nor a float; not a pig, a horse, nor a chicken. The boundarywalls, emerging black and desolate above the embers of the village, alone survived the universal waste.

Jack's boat; being the nearest, was the first to be singled out; and as the bluejackets began to bore it with auger-holes in which to place the dynamite, he walked down to the petty officer and bade him roughly leave it alone.

"Hold on there," he said. "That's my boat."

The boatswain looked him up and down:

"You get out of this," he said.

Jack twitched the auger from one of the seamen and flung it into the lagoon. Then seizing a rifle from the

heap lying on the ground, he whirled it round his head like a club and advanced furiously on the boatswain, who pulled out a six-shooter and levelled it at his head. Even as he did so, one of the officers came running up, waving his sword and shouting, while Jack, confident that he had nothing now to apprehend, dropped the rifle and turned to meet him. He had scarcely got so far as "Please, Sir, this boat is my property," when a scream from Fetuao warned him that the natives were rushing his house. Abandoning the boat, he ran back to face this new danger, which of the two was so infinitely the worse. His first instinct was to snatch a hatchet and kill one of the half-naked robbers, but Fetuao, catching his hands, held him back; and the impulse passed as he realised his utter helplessness. With smarting eyes and a bursting heart, he saw his house gutted of everything: his chests torn open, his tools taken; his wife's poor finery divided, and her twenty-dollar sewing-machine the subject of a wrangle that ended in its being smashed under the butt of a gun. It was horrible to look on, impotent and raging, and see the fruit of three years the prey of these pitiless savages; to realise that he must begin again from the bottom; that all his labour, and care, and thrift had gone for nothing. Not daring to leave Fetuao behind, he took her with him, and started off to find the officer to whom he had at first complained. His protest had not apparently been very effective, to judge from the torn fragments of the boat now blazing in a bonfire, and he was hardly encouraged to make a second attempt. However, slight as the chance was, it was now the only thing left to do. Surely it was



Jack was sitting with the girl's head in his lap.

not possible that they would permit his house to be fired with the others!

The officer, a thin young man with a cigar, was standing in the shade of a palm.
"Mister," said Jack timidly, for somehow all the fight had oozed out of him; "Mister, that's my house they're looting up there!"
"Well," said the officer.

"I'm an American," said Jack.
"Well," said the officer.

Jack regarded him helplessly. "Can't you do nothing " he asked. for an American?

"Not for a dirty beachcomber," said the officer,

turning on his heel.

Jack did not attempt to follow nor to pester him. He knew when he was beat. He sat down on the nearest log, and, making room for Fetuao beside him, he drew out his pipe, filled it and began to smoke. The girl tried to speak to him, but he would not answer. whispered to him that their house was burning, and he never even turned his head to look. She took his hand, but he snatched it impatiently away, refusing to be comforted. Thus he remained for hours, sullen and half stupefied, until the returning Tanus embarked again, and the launch, with jubilant whistles, led the flotilla back to the man-of-war. It was only when the ship was out of sight that Jack rose, stretched himself, and breathed the profound sigh of a man who has endured and who has survived the most terrible experience of a lifetime.

With slow steps and many expressions of anger and resentment, Fetuao and he walked through the village, gazing with bitter curiosity at the ruins that everywhere surrounded them. They made their way to their own little plantation, to find it devastated like the others, the bread-fruit trees ringed, the coffee-bushes torn up by the roots, the taro, bananas, and vanilla cut to pieces. In the paddock the cow and calf lay dead in a pool of blood; of the dairy, half-set in the stream, nothing remained but some stumps and smoking ashes; under a felled mangotree they saw the protruding hoofs of Fetuao's mare,

Returning with a few bananas they managed to find in the plantation, they built a fire and roasted them within a few feet of where that morning their house had stood. Though nothing now was left of it but some charred wood, the place was still home to them. As Fetuao moved forlornly about, picking up a few trifles that had been dropped or thrown away by the invaders—a comb, a spool of thread, a flat-iron, a book or two with the covers scorched offshe lifted up a grimy rag and tossed it, with a little gesture of disdain, at her husband's feet. He spread it out and saw that it was the Consul's flag—the flag he had flown above his house with such confidence in its protection; the flag which, until then, he had always reverenced and loved.

The old flag! Jack slowly tore it into pieces.

Nothing is stranger than the effect of the same misfortune on different natures. To Jack, arrested in the full tide of his petty activities, it fell like death itself. When everything he possessed was swept away, and with them the routine that for three years had kept him busy and content, he knew not what to do nor which way to turn. Sunk in apathy, he spent whole days in dully mourning for what he had lost. He would have starved had not Fetuao forced him to follow her into the mountains, where, under her direction, he dug tamu and climbed the trees for wild chestnuts; while she, with deft hands and a little tangled bunch of weeds, caught prawns in the pools and streams. At her bidding he made a tiny hut of cocoanut-branches, a clumsy canoe good enough to fish with, and nets from the sinnet she taught him how to twist out of cocoanut-husks. She even sent him back to work in the plantation; for the bananas at least could be saved, and there was a well of sprouting yams and some tingapula that had somehow escaped destruction. But Jack's spirit was broken; the old incentive was gone; he could not revive the energy, the zest, the interest that before had never failed him. He did what etuao bade him and no more, and the days, once so short, seemed now never to end.

One early morning he was awakened by the murmur of voices in the dark, and on going to the door of the hut he was surprised to see Fetuao's brothers, Tua and Anapu; Mele, her uncle; Lapongi the orator; and a dozen others. dozen others, some of them boys not yet tattooed. In answer to his question, Tua told him that a messenger had come for them with orders to join at once the

Mataafa forces behind Apia.
"And thou also, Jack," said Lapongi the orator, "for every man is needed now to withstand the fury of the whites.

Jack, as usual, turned to Fetuao.
"We shall both of us go," said she. "I to carry water for the wounded; thou with the muaau, a rock of strength and terror."

Jack made no protest. Hell! What did it matter where they went! Munching the food that was handed him, he looked across the bay, now silvering in the dawn, and wondered whether it was not for the last

It was late at night when they passed the outposts and reached the Mataafa camp, which stood on a high plateau overlooking Apia. Below them the searchlights of the men-of-war moved restlessly about, shining at times with a bewildering brilliancy into their very faces; and from the little war-encompassed capital there rose a distant drumming and bugling as the missionary puppet, unsafe even under the guns of Britain and America, took his precaution against a night attack. After the stillness of Oa there was something confusing in the stir and bustle of Mataafa's big camp, in the constant passing of armed men, the change of guards, and the rousing choruses around the fires. There was, besides, an atmosphere of recklessness and gaiety, engendered by excitement, by danger, by the very desperation of their cause, that could

not long be resisted by even the most impassive recruit. Jack alone of his whole party remained indifferent and unmoved; but his wife, all the savage in her rising to the surface, was intoxicated almost to the point of

Ordinarily so demure and quiet, she became from henceforward a creature of another clay. axe and dancing half naked at the head of the Oa contingent, she led it wherever it was sent, daring bullets and shells with smiling intrepidity. In her wild beauty an artist might have taken her for the spirit of war itself, as she moved undaunted along the firing-line, or with biting reproaches drove up skulkers from the rear. some untried actress bringing down her house, she was overborne with her own success; and the more she was praised the more extravagantly and unflinchingly she exposed herself. Under the stress of those fierce emotions her character in many ways underwent a change for the worse. In war-time, death, always in the air, seems to annihilate with its dark shadow all the bonds that bind society together. Life, hitherto so assured, of a sudden becomes the most transient of human gifts, to be enjoyed with hectic abandonment vanishes for ever into the unknown.

Jack followed Fetuao everywhere, a despondent, woe-begone figure, who, amid the hail of bullets and the yells of contending warriors, lay, or ran, or advanced with the others in a black preoccupation. He had not a spark of interest in the struggle: his thoughts were forty miles away in that ruined home, with his plants and trees and shrubs, his cow and his chickens. What victory could shrubs, his cow and his chickens. What victory could give them back! What terror had defeat for one who had already lost his all! He lived in the past, in those frugal, thrifty, laborious years; for the present he had but an indifference, an apathy, that in spite of himself he was unable to shake off.

unable to shake off.

He became the butt of the warriors, who brought him their rifles to mend, and called him a coward for his pains. They envied him Fetuao, who, for all her flirtations, slept every night by his side, and was not happy when he was out of her sight. They nicknamed him her "Paalangi dog," and would whistle to him derisively and shout "Come 'ere," secure in the absent-mindedness that had become a joke to them all. When he answered, "They what?" and wrised his as he always answered, "Eh, what?" and raised his vacant, moody face, there would be an outburst of laughter, in which he himself joined with a mirthless geniality, like a man unbending to a lot of children. If a shell went off someone was sure to cry "Eh, what?" And this phrase, together with the mimicry of Jack's slow, dejected utterance of it, became the stock pleasantry of the camp humorists, who brought it out on all occasions.

The conflicts about Apia were mostly affairs of outposts, a pressing in and a pressing back of the picquets on either side. The naval commanders, in spite of repeated bombardments and the enormous havor they wrought along the coasts, found themselves hardly able to do more than hold their own against the Mataafa army. The safety of Apia was constantly in jeopardy, though barricades were thrown up in the streets and three hundred men landed from the ships. A desperate night attack on the main guard at the Tivoli Hotel betrayed the weakness of the whites to friends and foes alike, and redoubled the anxiety of the admiral and captains. It was plain that no decisive blow could be struck pending the arrival of the reinforcements that had been urgently cabled for from New Zealand, unless a better use were made of the Tanu levies on the spot. These loose native organisations were accordingly broken up, and consolidated into a single compact body of eight hundred men, well armed and well drilled, and placed under the absolute command of a naval lieutenant.

This fine force, supported by whites and Maxims, was counted on to retrieve the situation and drive Mataafa from his mountain stronghold. The plan for a joint attack was accordingly drawn up. A quota of seamen and marines, with a couple of machine-guns, was to form the centre of the little army, while the native brigade on either wing was to advance simultaneously, lap round, and outflank the Mataafas. This operation, covered by a terrific bombardment from the three ships of war, was forthwith begun, and on its success was staked the hopes of the little clique who had so lightly adopted the cause of a divinity student of seventeen against the vote and

wish of wellnigh all Samoa.

On that day the Oa party held the centre of the Mataafa line, a stone wall which stretched across a wide clearing to the forest on either side. It was the post of honour, for it crossed the road up which the enemy were toiling with their guns, and guarded the headquarters of the patriot King, not a hundred yards behind. In the trampled grass two hundred men sat or lay with their rifles in their hands, and listened to the measured periods of the orators exhorting them to remember their wrongs and die fighting. These old men, white-haired, scarred with the wounds of bygone battles, their wrinkled hands clasping the staves on which they leaned, never winced as the shells whistled above their heads, nor abated by a hair's-breadth their tone of strident warning and encouragement. At such a distance and against a target six hundred feet above sea-level, the men-of-war made poor practice, and did little more than waste their ammunition. But the shattering detonations of their guns, and the thundering echoes rolling and re-rolling round the bay, made pleasant music for their crews ashore. It seemed incredible that such earth-shaking explosions could be wholly without effect, and the tired seamen sweating up the hill were kindled by the thought that the rebels were already suffering heavily and likely to run at the first encounter.

Sitting on a boulder, a prey as usual to listlessness and gloom, Jack scarcely took in the fact that anything out of the way was about to happen. His only concern was not to be too far from Fetuao, and so long as he had her in his sight he was dumbly content. He was as solitary among the thronging warriors as any castaway in mid-ocean, and his patient, stolid, inexpressive face, grown older in a month by a dozen years, was the only one which failed to reflect the coming conflict. Fetuao,

on the contrary, was on fire from top to toe; and her saucy tongue was loosened, and her bright eyes dancing in a wild excitement. Joking and laughing in the roaring circle of her admirers, she matched her quick wit against them all in a victorious scream of banter and

Suddenly a shot rang out in the lower woods; then two, with a faltering third; then a scattered volley like a bunch of fire-crackers going off at once. A score of men showed at the turn of the road doubling back for dear life, the picquets who had been dislodged and driven in by the advancing whites. They had hardly leaped the wall, panting and crouching with the main body behind it, when the machine-guns wheeled into the open and began to fire. In the first murderous uproar it seemed as though nothing human could withstand them; and the bluejackets, dotted here and there in the grass, raised an exultant yell, and some even stood up in anticipation of the call to charge. But the men that worked the guns had to stand exposed to a fire more galling than their They began to drop, and those who were unhurt disconcertedly turned and ran. A couple of officers sprang out of the grass and took charge of the abandoned guns managing in their flurry to jam them both. For a minute they tinkered and hammered at the choked mechanism, exposing themselves as they did so to the concentrated volleys of a hundred Samoan rifles. Of a sudden one clapped his hand to his breast and sank on his knees; comrade caught him round the body and dragged him back, leaving the guns now silent and useless, to shine harmlessly in the sun.

All this while the woods on either hand reverberated with the volleys and the cheers of an extended battle, and a haze of powder-smoke drifted above the tree-tops. one knew how the day was going, and the most con-flicting rumours ran like wild-fire through the Mataafa Dodging the bullets, Fetuao flitted about with water for the parched fighters, passing the news and rolling cigarettes for such of the wounded that were not too far gone to care for them. Occasionally she ferreted out a trembling wretch in the rear, and drove him to the front with taunts; or, if he were too panic-stricken to get up, she had no compunction in thrashing him with a stick until he did so. The little savage was beside herself as she danced and sang like a defiant child in the rain—a rain of Martini and Lee-Remington balls stinging

the air all about her.

After the machine-guns were put out of action, the fight became a rifle-duel, which went on briskly for upwards of an hour. Again and again the whites rose in the grass, blundered forward and took cover, each rush stemmed by the Oas, who, darting up from their wall, gave volley for volley at point-blank range. Standing in a slop of blood, their great naked feet trampling the dead or writhing bodies of their comrades, they rivalled the rocky wall itself in the unflinching obstinacy of their resistance. It was then the battle reached its deadliest stage, more falling in in those terrible minutes than during the whole previous course of the action. There was no shouting, no cheering, but with clenched teeth each man held his place and panted for the supreme moment, now so close at hand. It came with the bugle-call to charge, when the whites rising for the last time, flung themselves forward with bayonets fixed. On they came, crimson-faced, mouths open, British and Americans in a pell-mell rush like a rally of boys at football. Even as they did so, Fetuao leaped bolt upright on the wall, and, swinging her carbine round her head, opposed her slender body to the whole In an instant she was tumbling backward with a bullet through her throat, and as she lay coughing and strangling in the bloody mire, Jack ran forward with a cry and caught her in his arms. There she died, amid the crash and roar of a hand-to-hand fight, jostled and stumbled on, her little, hot hands clinging to his in the convulsed grasp of dissolution.

Jack sprang up like a madman. He had no thought his dizzy head but vengeance - vengeance, sudden, bloody, and swift. He plunged into the thickest of the fray, cursing and raving as he opened a path with his brawny shoulders. A seaman tried to drive him through with a bayonet, but he caught the fellow round the neck and throttled him; he wrenched away the weapon and stabbed out with it right and left with a strength, skill, and ferocity that nothing could withstand. He was fired at again and again, his ashen face was twenty times a target, once at a range so close that the powder burned his very skin. As the line swayed to and fro in that desperate final struggle, there went up a hoarse cry against him: "Shoot the German! Kill the German!"
But Jack, seemingly proof against bullet and sword, stood his ground like a lion, and clubbed the butt of his grown into the faces of his foos. And when the whites at gun into the faces of his foes. And when the whites, at last losing heart, began to weaken and fall back, it was Jack that led the Samoan charge, waving a dripping ayonet and bellowing like a maniac for the rest to follow

He stopped beside the guns, laughing wildly to see the bluejackets scattering like rabbits down the hill, throwing away their rifles, water-bottles, and accourte-ments in their precipitate flight. There were wounded men lying all about him, groaning some of them, and calling out faintly for help; but, Hell, what did he care! Let them groan, the skunks; let them remember the women and children they had bombarded, and the homes they had burned, and the honest hearts they had broken!

To hell with the swine! Besides, for the matter of that, he was feeling sort of sick himself; sort of benumbed and shivery; and he staggered like a drunken man as he went slowly back up to the wall. It was all he could do to straddle the blamed thing, and then it was only with the help of a wounded Samoan who took his hand. The Kanaka, dizzily seen through the mist, was no other than Tua; together, like men in a dream, they searched for Fetuao's body; and, dragging it out of the shambles where it lay, they tried to clean away the blood with wisps of grass. Jack was sitting with the girl's head in his lap when he began to sway unsteadily, feeling strangely sleepy and cold. He moaned. He gasped. Hell! they must have plugged him somewhere after all. And then

he rolled over-dead.

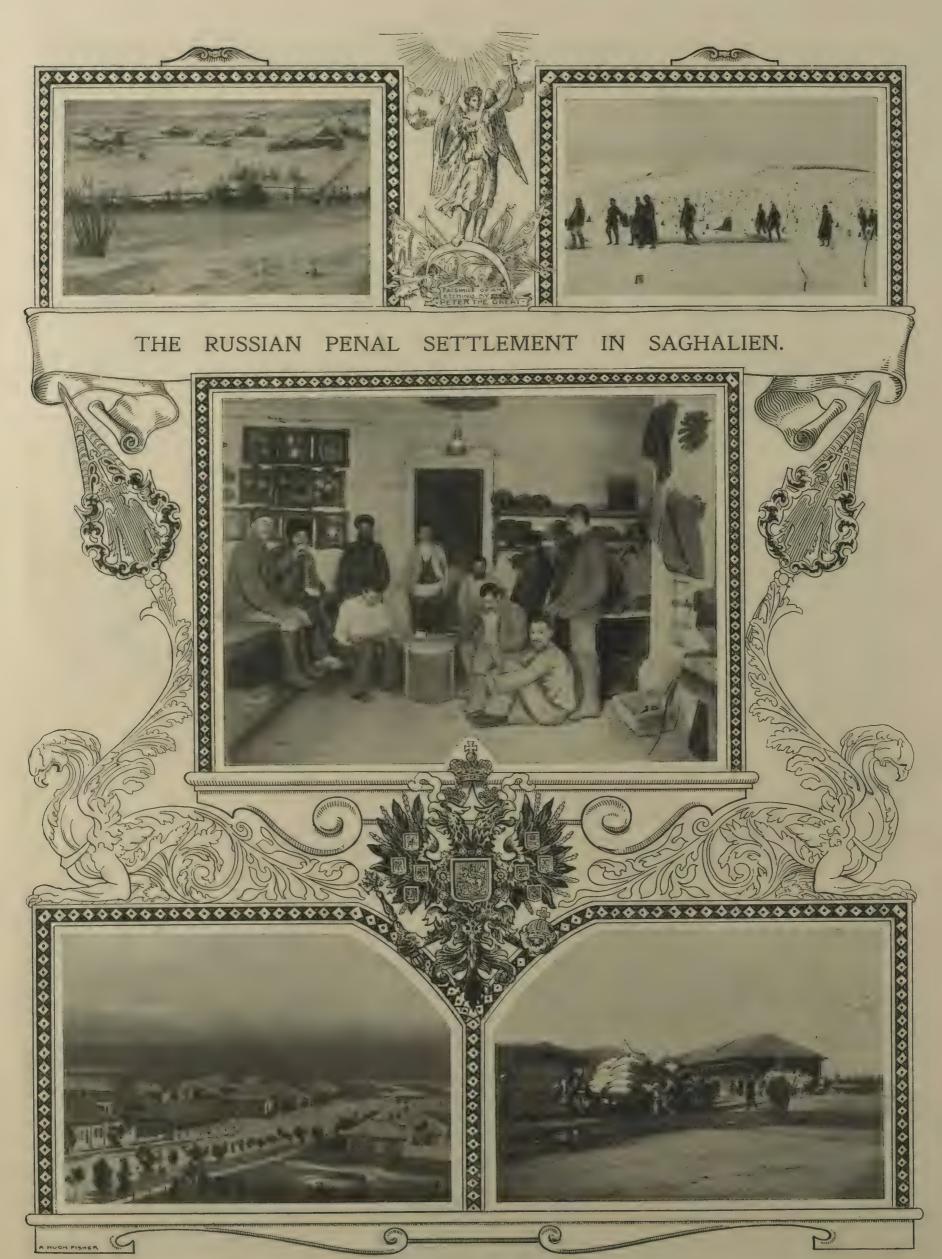
THE END.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS: DECORATIONS IN THE CITY AND SOUTH LONDON.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



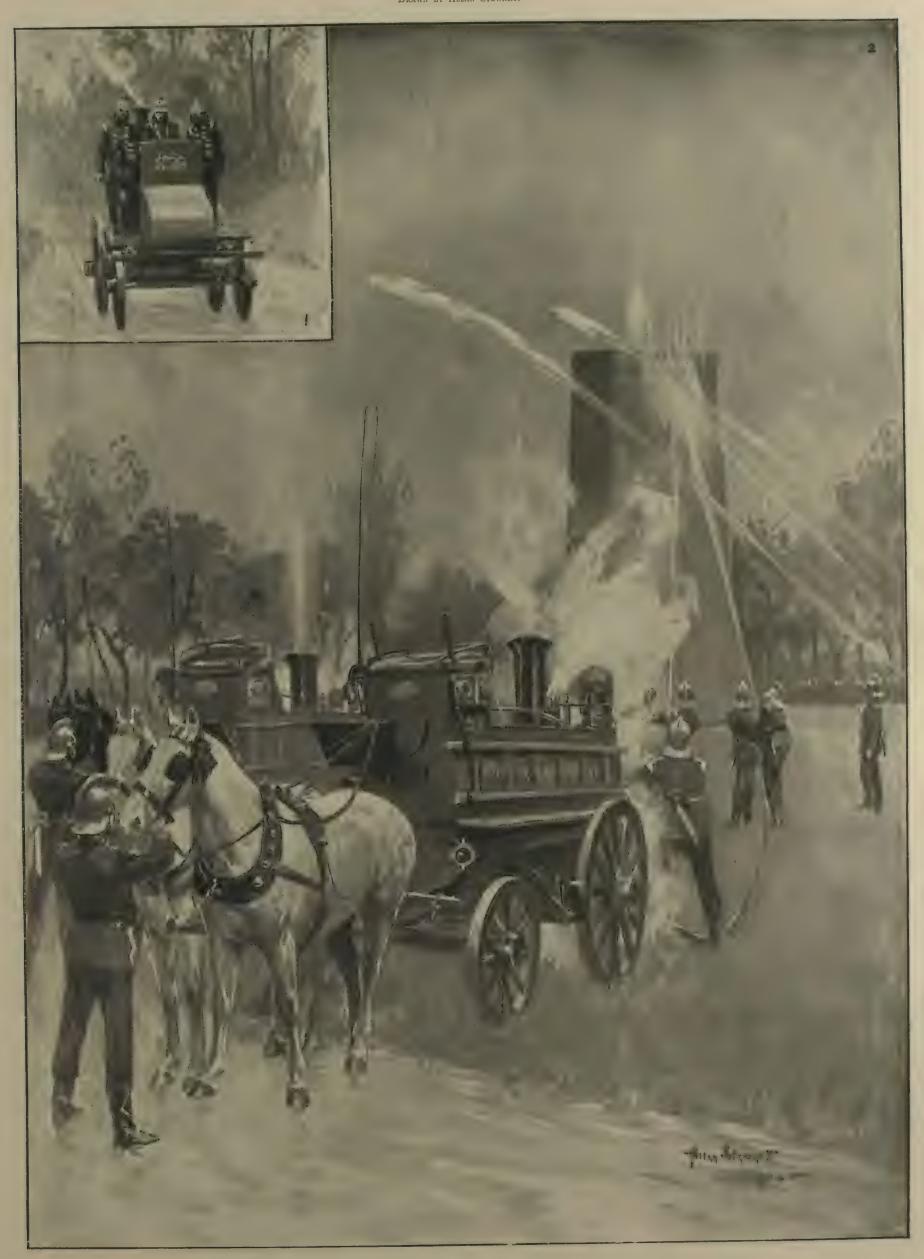
SOME STRIKING DECORATIVE SCHEMES.



Dog-Sleighs Bringing the Winter Post to Aifnandrovsk.

Convicts' Winter Labour: Prisoners Dragging Logs from the Forest to Alexandrovsk.

THE ANNUAL DISPLAY OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE, OCTOBER 18.



1. THE NEW MOTOR FIRE-ENGINE. 2. FIRE-DRILL: ENGINES PLAYING ON A SUPPOSED BURNING BUILDING.

The yearly display and presentation of medals was held at Victoria Park in presence of Sir John M'Dougall, Chairman of the County Council, Earl Carrington, and others.

Captain Wells was in command. A feature of the demonstration was the trial of the new motor fire-engine, which has been built at the Brigade's own workshop. The engint is fed with oil fuel, and goes at a fair pace. At the close of the proceedings, Lady M'Dougall presented prizes.

LITERATURE.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

The Credit of the County. By W. E. Norris. (London: Methuen. 6s. The Maid-at-Arms. By R. W. Chambers. (Westminster: Constable. 6s.) Love of Sisters. By Katharine Tynan. (London: Smith, Elder. 6s.) No Other Way. By Walter Besant. (London: Chatto and Windus. 6s.) Captain Macklin: His Memoirs. By Richard Harding Davis. (London:

1concagua and Tierra Del Fuego. By Sir Martin Conway. (London: Cassell. 128, 6d.)

Vachting: Historical Sketches of the Sport. By Julius Gabe. (London:

Bar, Stage, and Platform. Autobiographic Memoirs, by Herman Charles Merivale. (London: Chatto and Windus. 6s.

We who know Mr. Norris's work so well, and enjoy it so much, find it impossible to say anything fresh about it, but we may be permitted to wonder what a foreign critic would make of it. In "The Credit of the County," for instance, there is a plot which, in essentials, would commend itself to M. Paul Bourget. A silly little married woman flirts outrageously (though by no means as M. Bourget understands flirtation) with a man for whom

she does not care the least, just because she is bored and her excellent husband irritates her. The husband becomes aware of the situation. What a chance for the psychological novelist!

But Mr. Norris, being very English, treats the episode mainly as a circumstance which affects—it would not be fair to say where the lower the ambitions of a wilcar. exactly how-the ambitions of a vulgar Jewish plutocrat and his wife to capture county society. The question of the post of M.F.H. is a good deal more important than the lady's shallow emotions. And—though our French critic would not understand—this is rather true. We are never than the property of the protection of the protection of the protection of the protection. tired of meeting Mr. Norris's characters, but we note with regret that they have all taken to talking alike, which they used not to do, and that the misunderstood husband's big-game excursion, which was effective enough in "A Bachelor's Blunder," has to do duty again. But why, in this kind of book, allow the illustrator to depict country gentlemen paying ordinary afternoon calls at country houses in

When George Ormond, the hero of Mr. R. W. Chambers's new novel, "The Maid-at-Arms," enters for the first time the mansion of his kinsman, Sir Lupus Varick, and looks round upon the family portraits and looks round upon the family portraits in the hall, one in particular engages his attention. He rubs the dust off the title-plate upon the frame, and reads, "The Maid-at-Arms." Into his mind comes the old legend, told him in his home in Florida by his mother, how Helen of Ormond, clothed in steel, swept down upon the house at Ashby Farms where her lover lay a prisoner and forcing her way to lay a prisoner, and, forcing her way to him, flung him, all in his chains, across her saddle-bow, and rode with him like a demon through his enemies, the Desmonds. Verses of an old song enshrining that feat ring in his ears

Serene mid love's alarms, For all time shall the Maids-at-Arms, Wearing the ghost-ring, triumph with their constancy
And sweetly conquer with a sigh
And vanquish with a tear
Captains a trembling world might fear.

And when, with his thoughts still intent upon this story, George Ormond is welcomed by his cousin, Dorothy Varick, the astute reader immediately knows that, in some way between them, heroine and hero here

Farms. We will not discover further the stirring story of this later daughter of Ormond, as told in Mr. Chambers's capital romance. We note; however, the extremely interesting as well We note, however, the extremely interesting as well as terrible historical setting which he has given it: New York province in the spring of 1777, at that crisis in the War of Independence immediately preceding the checkmating of Burgoyne's expedition, when the atrocities of the Indians enlisted against them struck horror and fury into the breasts of the Northern rebels. After the recent flood of ridiculous historical romances from America, "The Maid-at-Arms" comes as a pleasure and a relief comes as a pleasure and a relief.

"Love as brethren," runs the Apostolic injunction, "be pitiful, be courteous"; and the title of Mrs. Hinkson's latest volume, "Love of Sisters," recalls the phrase. And in the main, save for occasional lapses, the sisters who engage the reader's attention are as pitiful and as courteous as heart could desire. They are Irish, of course-in any story of Mrs. Hinkson's this is to be taken for granted-and for this reason, doubtless, the more primitive emotions which are sometimes in evidence are the more excusable. Mrs. Hinkson writes always with a simple, natural charm that is irresistible, and "Love of Sisters" is not wanting in any of the attractions which have pleased us in the Love and laughter and tears, gallant youth and beautiful old age-these and many another element are skilfully blended. The main interest is, of course, the love interest; and it is pleasant to find, in these intro-spective days, someone who heartily believes in true love and its triumphs. But in her little picture—surely taken from life—of the aged gentlewomen whom poverty had drawn together under one roof, Mrs. Hinkson has struck

a deeper chord, and she has done it with exquisite sympathy and discernment.

In "No Other Way" we see how well Sir Walter Besant knew his London, and how practised a story-teller he was. It is a tale of the middle of the eighteenth century, when St. James's Square was still the centre of fashion, and in the cool of a summer evening Society promenaded in St. James's Park. We are carried from the Piazza in Covent Garden to the Poor-side of the debtors prison across the water; from the putrid court of Newgate we hasten for refreshment to Hampstead Spa. Grapes, Mr. Pinder's tavern at the corner of Duke Street, the Gray's Inn Cockpit, Mrs. Brymer's celebrated dressmaking shop in Monmouth Street, the resort of the lawyers in High Holborn, and that of the shipping riffraft, the White Dog, in Wapping—these are the scenes, painted with a detailed and curious knowledge, in which the action of the story goes forward. This lore exhibits itself less satisfactorily in the persons than in the setting of the piece. The Hackney merchant's daughter turned fine lady, her bankrupt brother-in-law Lord Stratherrick, Mr. Oliver Macnamara, who can dance a jig and butter a herring at the White Dog as effectively as he can conduct a plea at Westminster, are not faithful portraits of people of a hundred and fifty years ago. The truth is, perhaps, that they are not very convincingly people of any age. Sir Walter Besant's work is a play—a very delightful play—upon the



"DOES YOUR LORDSHIP CHOOSE TO TAKE THE ODDS?" Reproduced from "No Other Way" by permission of Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

obvious in human nature; a charming decoration of the theme of the good and the bad apprentice. This particular story will not (to use a homely phrase) "hold water," but that never matters much in a story if only water, but that never matters much in a story it only we are persuaded that it will. It seems to us probable, though we are not told so, that the author never finally revised "No Other Way"; and that if he had, it would have been screwed up throughout—the action braced, the irony tightened, and the sweet innocence of the reader presumed on less. But as it stands it shows the practised hand—an almost impossible story made almost possible by nevertaring att. by persuasive art.

The hurried reviewer would probably dismiss "Captain Macklin' by describing it as "breathless"; the book-stall critic has doubtless dubbed it "nice, easy reading"; stall critic has doubtless dubbed it "nice, easy reading"; Mr. Davis himself might allude to it as "a pretty decent yarn." For matters of guidance, it may be told that Captain Macklin is a young American gentleman of pugnacious instincts, who begins his career by getting himself expelled from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and ends it, so far as these memoirs are concerned, by accepting the post of Adjutant in a battalion of French Zouaves. Between-times, Master Macklin mixes himself up with a revolt in Honduras, fights a duel, falls in love, and a revolt in Honduras, fights a duel, falls in love, and so forth. Although savouring somewhat of Mr. Guy Boothby's experienced methods, the story is well written, and would have made just the sort of serial that is so welcome to the editor of a boy's paper. The hero, by the way, does not marry the heroine. This unexpected omission may possibly mean a concession to the demands of art; on the other hand, it may possibly mean a sequel.

The tale of his experience in ascending what is probably the highest summit in the two Americas furnishes material for about half Sir Martin Conway's "Aconcagua and Tierra Del Fuego." The journey on mule-back through melting snow to the Baths of Inca, the point where the real climb began, proved the most difficult part of the business; of the actual ascent we read that "there is not a single step that a child might not take," though we suspect that a less expert mountaineer would write with more respect of the climb! The great obstacle was the intense cold: circumstances obliged Sir Martin to make the ascent in December, and as Aconcagua had been climbed by Fitzgerald, Vines, and others on former occasions, he contented himself with "a quick sporting ascent" unencumbered by instruments. It may be doubted whether scientific observations worth recording could have been made under such con ditions: the combined effects of the rarified atmosphere 23,000 ft. above sea-level and of more than Arctic cold benumbed the intelligence as it benumbed the limbs, and Sir Martin found himself unequal to the task of properly manipulating his camera. Though sensational climbing risks were lacking, the author's account of this ascent is one of the most graphic and vivid we have ever had from his pen; and we can only hope that the fascinations of mountaineering will induce him to reconsider the decision announced in his preface to the effect that "this is the record of the last

of my own mountain explorations that I shall write."

Historical sketches of the leading clubs in the United Kingdom practically monopolise the pages of Mr. Julius Gabe's "Yachting." The author has chosen a method of dealing with his subject which necessarily does not produce a consecutive story of the sport of yacht-racing, but which forms an exceedingly convenient and useful contribution to yachting history. useful contribution to yachting history. has collected a large quantity of interesting and curious facts from the records of old clubs, and his handling of these, always entertaining and on occasion quietly humorous, leaves nothing to be desired. To Ireland belongs the credit of having fathered the first yachting organisation in the Royal Cork Yacht Club, which came into being in the year 1720. Mr. Gabe has enjoyed access to the records of this club, and gives us a few extracts, therefrom. and gives us a few extracts therefromonly sufficient, however, to fulfil Mr. Samuel Weller's idea of "the great art of letter-writing." These brief glimpses of ancient Irish yachting history impress us with the sense that more importance then attached to the rites of the table and to sea etiquette than to the serious business of racing; but they have value as side-lights on the manners and customs of our fore-bears. Mr. Gabe's "sketches" are some-what slight, it must be admitted: thirteen yacht Squadron, founded as "The Yacht Club" in the year of Waterloo; and less important and younger clubs are dealt with at almost equal length. Perhaps the best, certainly some of the most readable, chapters are the three which embrace the history of the America Cup. An index would have been an acceptable addition to this well-informed and generally accurate book. The illustrations, from photographs, of modern racing craft suffer a little by reason of the reduced wale on which they represent of the reduced scale on which they appear.

Mr. Herman Merivale's memoirs ought to command a large sale, partly because play-goers should endeavour to help him in the undeserved misfortune that has come upon a dramatist whose work has given a great deal of pleasure and done admirable service, and partly because he has assembled a number of new anecdotes about famous people. One may briefly mention some of the men with

whom he came in closely observant contact:
Thackeray, Charles Kean, Fechter, Jowett (of whom he gives an unenthusiastic opinion), Matthew Arnold, Lord Westbury, Sir Roundell Palmer (described as a by no means Quixotic advocate), a host of minor judges, many of our leading players, Vaughan, and "Tom Brown" Hughes. He enjoyed remarkable opportunities—owing to the position of his father—of coming into contact with the great men of his day, and was a good listener with the great men of his day, and was a good listener as well, no doubt, as a capital talker himself. Perhaps the book is a trifle disconnected, unmethodical, and ill-proportioned, but, on the other hand, it has an easy, chatty charm and a delightful freedom from theorising and ssay-writing. Perhaps, indeed, one would have liked a little of the theories as dramatist of the author of "The White Pilgrims," "Ravenswood," "The Don," and other successful plays. There is an amusing account concerning "The Don" of the difficulty of getting Toole to accept a play less farcical in style than he was accustomed to. and the impossibility of preventing him from gagging. Poor Toole appears to have felt that he was under a sort of contract with the public to gag. When "The Don" was being read to him he seemed "so meditative and smileless" that the author asked his manager what the actor was thinking about. "All right," was the answer, "he likes it. He is thinking about his gags." It is certainly not very easy to imagine an actor-manager thinking of his "gags" when a play was being read to him for the first when a play was being read to him for the first time; but it throws a curious light on the methods of the stage in England when its most popular comedian took such a view of his position. The book may be sincerely recommended to all who take an interest in the Bar or the stage.



Photo. C. Gould and Co.
MR. W. T. HORRY'S CHAMPION "SAPHO OF BOSTON," THREE FIRSTS AND CHAMPIONSHIP.



MRS. JAGGER'S CHAMPION "FLORENTIUS," THIRD IN OPEN CLASS.



Photo, Kitchener and Salmon MISS E. D. LEE ROBERTS'S "THE LADY FROU-FROU," FIRST, CHAMPIONSHIP, AND SPECIAL.



Clevedon Cerdic.
MRS. L. E. JENKINS'S "CLEVEDON CERDIC," FIRST.



** Photo. Russell. ** L'ENFANT PRODIGUE," TWO FIRSTS AND SPECIAL.



MISS A. DE PASS'S CHAMPION "TINA," FIRST, CHAMPIONSHIP, AND SPECIAL.

THE KENNEL CLUB'S SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE: SOME OF THE PRIZE-WINNERS.



ARTILLERY AWAITING ORDERS TO PROCEED TO THE COAL-STRIKE DISTRICT.



STRIKERS' WOMEN AND CHILDREN JEERING AT SOLDIERS PINCAMPI D ABOUT THEIR HOMES.





ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN THE STRIKE DISTRICT.

THE RECENT COAL STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES: SCENES OF THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE STRIKE DISTRICT.

Drawings by L. Sapather and Edward Cucuel, our Special Artists in Paris and Berlin.



GENERALS BOTHA, DELAREY, AND DE WET ON THE BALCONY OF THE HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, OCTOBER 13.

The Generals arrived about one o'clock at the Gare du Nord, and had a most enthusiastic reception as they drove to their hotel.

In response to the acclamations of the crowds in the streets, they appeared several times upon the balcony.



THE ARRIVAL OF BOTHA, DELAREY, AND DE WET AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS STATION, BERLIN, AT 5.20 P.M., OCTOBER 16.

As the Generals alighted, they had the greatest difficulty in forcing their way to their carriages through the enthusiastic crowd.

On their arrival at the hotel in the Prinz Albrechtstrasse the editor of a comic paper recited an address of welcome in verse.



THE GENERALS' ARRIVAL IN BERLIN, OCTOBER 16: DE WET'S CARRIAGE AT THE CROSSING OF WILHELMSTRASSE AND THE LEIPZIGERSTRASSE.

In the first carriage was General Botha with Herr Lie le W. Loverton D. Wet roth the arti-Senate. Deady, Herr Lie teneral von Sonnenberg, and Pastor Gro Lept, from Bloom roten. In the let let least Delay with a from thist, Dr. Lie v.



THE GENERALS AT THE MEETING IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE PHILHARMONIC, OCTOBER 17: GENERAL BOTHA ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLY IN DUTCH.

The Grand Soper less for translated by Past's Schweatter. Boths is said to have been the riest practised of other, Delarer the most general, and D. W. & G. et al., Many German officers were present in unit on, and gods dressed in white collected money.



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

One of the most curious phases of life of a lower kind is that which is known to science under the name of symbiosis. This term indicates what one may call the mutual co-operation of different species of living beings towards the maintenance of a common existence. It represents, in fact, a kind of vital co-partnery, wherein each form discharges its own share of vital duties. In animal life we meet with illustrations of allied nature to that I have just indicated. For example, we know of certain cases in which fishes live as guests in the bodies of sea anemones. They live on terms of perfect friend-ship with their hosts. They swim in and out of the bodies of the anemones, and possibly may even feed on the food the latter gain for themselves. This constitutes what has been called "commensalism." It is not mutual aid that is represented here, it is true, but rather a towards the maintenance of a common existence. aid that is represented here, it is true, but rather a curious association, from which at least one of the contracting parties may be said to benefit.

The more typical instances of "symbiosis" are seen where the work or life of each of the associated beings tends in some degree to the advantage of the other. On the roots of certain plants belonging to the pea and bean tribe nodules or swellings are found. These prove to be collections of bacteria or microbes of special kind. They doubtless derive benefit from their association with the plants, but in turn they confer a very singular and notable benefit on their hosts. By aid of the bacteria, the plants are enabled to utilise the nitrogen of the air as food. Other plants find their supply of nitrogen in the soil. The great ocean of nitrogen represented in the air is not available for plant-life at large, but by aid of the bacteria in question, the peas and but by aid of the bacteria in question, the peas and beans can derive this important food-element from the atmosphere. This is co-operation of a very interesting kind. It illustrates in a remarkable manner how a habit of association, possibly originating in a chance fashion, has come to play an all-important part in plant

Something of an allied nature was discussed at the recent meeting of the British Association at Belfast. It was there shown that the salmon disease may prove to was there shown that the salmon disease may prove to be a case of co-operation on the part of two distinct species of organisms. The disease is seen in other fishes than the salmon, but in all it is associated with the presence in the diseased creatures of a special kind of fungus known as the *Saprolegnia*. It was formerly believed that the spores (or "seeds") of the fungus were liberated in the water from previous cases of the disease. A healthy fish resists their attack; but if a fish is weakly, and especially if it happens to have any break of its skin, the spores fix upon it, and, gaining admission to the body, develop the fungus and destroy the salmon. It has been shown, however, that the fungus itself is not infective, hence science has had to look around for another explanation of the ailment and its origin. This has been found in the shape of a certain microbe which is known to be associated with the disease. The microbe is the true cause of the affection; the fungus itself appears as a consequence, and not a cause of the attack. The fungus is, in fact, a friend of the microbe, which paves the way in the body of the fish for the growth of the

Another illustration of this curious co-partnership has recently been detailed by botanical science. There for example, a fungus called the Botrytis cinerea, which is found in grapes and other plants, such as begonias. It causes a definite disease in these plants, interfering with their vitality. Now this fungus would appear to present at least three distinct forms or varieties, each of which might essentially be deemed a separate species. First of might essentially be deemed a separate species. First of all, there is a form which does not appear to be endowed with disease-producing powers at all. It only appears when the plants are dead and decaying, and it duly gives origin to spores or "seeds." Next in order comes a form which consists of filaments or thread-like structures, but which does not produce any spores at all. The conditions under which this special form appears are described. under which this second form appears are described as those of high temperature and of moisture associated with the heat. The third species or form appears to be intermediate between the others. It can produce spores, as does the first variety, while it also gives origin to others that are described as developing into thread-like filaments, remaining attached, however, to the parent fungus.

This last variety does not appear to be very injurious to the plants on which it grows, and many, no doubt, survive its attack. But when a change of environment occurs, as different complexion is put on its nature. Placed in a soil, and kept at a certain temperature, it flourishes, and gives origin to spores in plenty. Infected earth containing the spores was then added to that in which plants were growing. These plants were not affected, even when they were grown under conditions that are known to be favourable to the development of the first variety. Other plants not treated with infected earth, however, were killed when the parasite was made to infect them:

We can only conclude here that the last or third variety of the fungus can confer on plants a protection from attack by the other form. That this state of matters is paralleled in the animal world I showed in last week's article. One germ will often be found to be capable of modifying the growth of another, or even of altering its own growth and development according to the circumstances under which it is cultivated. Curious indeed is it to think that in the world of plant life we find conditions which reproduce those that are known to be everyday phases of animal life. It is as if the safety of higher forms from attack by lower organisms was provided for by the latter themselves, and, so far, the germ-world appears to be divided against itself.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to Chess Editor.

J P TAYLOR.—Please consider both as accepted. We can scarcely advise you in the other matter.

C W (Sunbury).—The notice related to your last contribution, in which we pointed out a fatal defect in the leading variation. Thanks for further problem and the promise of more.

T A Brock.—We hope to make use of your problem in due course.

Symmetry (London, W.C.)—We regret your problem is too elementary for

SYMMETRY (London, W.C.).-We regret your problem is too elementary for

C R S (8t, Austell).—We fear we cannot credit you with the solution, as no other key-move than the author's will solve No. 3046.

W J HARTLEY (R.G.A., Aden).—No; Black King and Black Knight cannot mate the White King. When the game is reduced to these pieces it is drawn.

pieces it is drawn.

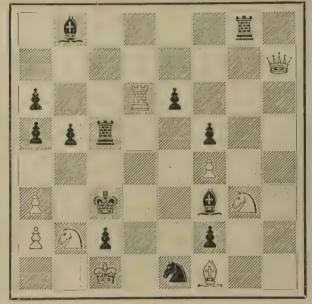
H D'O Bernard and H A Salway.—Marked for insertion.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3044 received from Richard Burke (Teldeniya, Ceylon) and Box 478 (Calgary; Canada); of No. 3047 from Charles Field junior (Athol, Mass.) and G T Hughes (Dublin); of No. 3048 from Joseph Cook, G C B; T Roberts, G Lill (Gringley-on-Hill), Albert Wolff (Putney), and Frank W Atchinson (Crowthorne); of No. 3049 from H Le Jeune, Clement C Danby, Frank W Atchinson, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), J F Moon, J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), and J D Tucker (Ilkley).

CORRECT Solutions of Problem No. 3050 received from Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth). W A Lillico (Edinburgh), Shadforth, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham,, and R Worters (Canterbury).

Solution of Problem No. 3049.—By Max Feigl. 1. Q to R sq 2. Mates.

PROBLEM No. 3052.—By F. Bennett (North Queensland). BLACK



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LANCASHIRE.

Game played between Messrs, A. Don and J. Kier. (Queen's Pawn Game.

WHITE (Mr. D.) BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHILE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. K.
r. P to Q 4th P to K 3rd	12. B to Kt 3rd	P to Kt 5th
There is really nothing better than P to	13. K Kt to R 4th	Kt to Rath
2 4th for Black's reply.	14. P to K. B 3rd	B takes Kt
2. P to Q B 4th P to K B 4th	15. B takes B	P takes B P
The policy of this move is open to ques-	16. P to K Kt 4th	
ion. It materially assists White's attack, as	The resource is cless Black cannot reply P	
he sequel in this case clearly shows.	B to Kt 6th, White's	
3. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd	easy one.	
4. B to Kt 5th B to K 2nd	16.	Kt to Kt 2nd
5. Kt to B 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd	17. K R to Kt sq	K to R sq
6. P to K 3rd	18. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th
He might safely play now 6. B takes Kt,	10. B P takes P	K P takes P
I takes B, 7. P to K 4th, at once attacking Black's centre, which must remain weak	20. P to K 5th	R to Q sq
fter 5. P to Q Kt 3rd.	21. P takes P	R to Q 2nd
6. B to Kt 2nd	22. R to Kt 6th	Kt to R 4th
7. B to Q 3rd Castles	23. R takes P (ch) 24. R takes R (ch)	R to R 2nd K takes R
Here Black has some little chance. He	25. P to B 6th (ch)	K to R sq
could well play Kt-to. K 5th, from which	26. B to Kt 6th	Q to K 3rd
position it would not be easily dislodged.	27: O to O 2nd	R to B and
8. Q to B and P to K R 3rd	28. O to R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
o. B to R 4th Kt to Q R 3rd	29. Q takes Kt	R to Q and
a Dia O D and Oto K co	20 R to Kt sa	K to Ben

CHESS IN PARIS.

White mates in four moves.

P to K Kt 4th

11. Castles Q R

r. P to Q 4th

Game played between Messrs, T. von Scheve and D. Janowski. (Queen's Pawn Game.) BLACK (Mr. J.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. J.)
P to O 4th | Black can easily, by a temporary sacrifice WHITE (Mr. S.)

2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	will two I amila and the	garage,
3. P to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. P takes Kt	Q takes P (ch)
4. P to B 3rd		16. K to R sq	P to K 5th
Evidently with a vic-	w to a close game.	17. Kt to R 2nd	Q takes Q
Against an aggressive ever, sometimes good t	opponent it is, now-	18. B takes Q	B takes B
operations.	o attempt onensive	19. R to K sq	B to Q 6th
	D L 1	20. K to Kt 2nd	P to B 4th
11 40 0 201	P to K 3rd	21. Kt to Kt 31d	B to Kt 3rd
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt to 15 3rd	22. B to B 4th	R to B 3rd
6. Castles	B to Q 3rd	23. Kt to K B sq	P to Kt 4th
	Castles	24. B to K 3rd	P to B 5th
	P to K 4th	25. B takes B	P takes B
It is of importance to	get this advance at	26. K Kt to Q 2nd	
an early period in the Qu	neen's Pawn game.	White's game is amu	singly honeless, and
9. P takes B P	B takes P	Black pursues his wa	y without giving a
10. P to K 4th .		semblance of a chance.	
	O takes P	ie .	P to V no
12. B to B 4th	& ranco r	26.	R to K sq
	and Con it all montains	27. Q Kt to B sq	B to B 7th
Kt to K 4th is stron Kt takes Kt (ch); and i	F L's subse K's vo R		Kt to K 4th
takes Kt, with a fairly g	ood vame.		B to R 5th
		30. P to Kt 4th	Kt to B 6th
12. 13. P to K R 3rd `	Q to Q and .	31. R to R sq	Kt to R.5th (ch)
13. P to K R 3rd	B to R 4th	32, 18 to D sq	Kt to B 4th
14. P to K Kt 4th	Kt takes P	33. R to R 5th	P to R 3rd
This is already indi	cative of the end.	Black v	wins.

NOTE.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTO-GRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from Abroad, be Marked on the Back with the name of the Sender, as well as with the Title of the Subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor will interest, but he cannot assume responsibility for MSS, or Sketches submitted. MSS. of Poetry can on no account be returned.

HAITI-THE LAND OF REVOLUTIONS.

BY ANGUS HAMILTON.

It is quite impossible to keep track of the many revolutions which have broken out in Haiti. The recent trouble is an excellent illustration of the general character of these disturbances, which, for the most part, result from acute differences of political opinion.

The Haitian is enamoured of trouble, and seeks it armed with any old thing of a weapon which lies handy. This constitutional capacity for creating trouble has brought about-so many changes—in the style- of the government that the State may well be likened to a chameleon.

that the State may well be likened to a chameleon.

Haiti has been a Republic, an Empire, then again a Republic, and once more an Empire. Just now she is a Republic, and the late President was General Tiresias Augustin Simon Sam. President Sam is a full-blooded negro; he possesses in a very marked degree the distinguishing peculiarities of the race. As a type, he is an excellent representative. In the popular opinion he epitomised in himself the full force of the national watchword—Haiti for the Haitian, as opposed to the mulatton. word—Haiti for the Haitian, as opposed to the mulatto masses of the population. He is now in Paris, a fugitive

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" is peculiarly apposite of Haiti. In the list of the last fifteen Presidents, which Mr. Hesketh Prichard records in his narrative of the country, only one may be said to have died in his bed—President Hippolyte. Two were murdered — Emperor Dessalines, President Salinave; President Domingue was wounded; the Emperor Christophe killed himself; President Boyer was exiled; President Herard was deposed after four months; four fled from the island—the Emperor Soulouque, President Gofferd President Legitime and President Same three Geffrard, President Légitime, and President Sam; three abdicated hurriedly—President Nissage-Saget, President

Boisrond-Canal, and President Salomon.

The Haitian army, like every other army that the world has ever known, is ruled by generals; but—and here the Republic of Haiti differs from any other country that the world has ever known—there are nearly as many generals as there are soldiers. It has been estimated that the generals of division exercise authority over not less that the general soldiers are soldiers. less than ten men and seldom more than twelve. But it so happens that the rank of general is conferred in Haiti much as the rank of general is conferred in that the rank of colonel is conferred in the United States. It is not always a title of courtesy, but it is awarded indiscriminately by the Government as a mark of honour or a sign of favour. Bootblacks, waiters, storekeepers, gardeners, farmers, are all generals, and upon state occasions, when these worthy people appear in the glory of their dignity, the blaze of colour upon the paradle ground suggests the gaudy brightness of a scene parade-ground suggests the gaudy brightness of a scene in pantômime.

In fact, every third man is a general in Haiti, but the Government avoids its obligations in the matter of army allowances by paying only one in ten. Every general, however, endeavours to recoup himself for the outlay of his capital. Generals of division draw the munificent sum of £140 a year; a brigadier-general has to be content with £100 a year; the private makes himself happy with fifty shillings a year; while almost without exception, the principle upon which the finances of the Government are administered is distinguished by a devotion to a deferred existent of numerate which is devotion to a deferred system of payment which is worthy of a better cause.

These generals are, of course, extraordinarily brave—when there is no rebellion. Their men shoot, they drill, they march, they know more about the technique of their profession and the practice of warfare —in times of peace—than any other given set of soldiers; that is, in the minds of the generals. If one presumed to question the contentions of these generals, history would show that the rebellions are not always accompanied by great bloodshed, one, at least, cost the lives of six men only—one of whom was drowned; thus is military history made in Haiting

one, at least, cost the lives of six men only—one of whom was drowned: thus is military history made in Haiti.

The army of Haiti is composed of a number of regiments—so many, in fact, that no two generals can be relied upon to give the same estimate. Each regiment has a uniform of its own, the more popular attire generally being the trousers that Providence has given them. Upon parade the uniform is amazing, and is almost as unique as the weapons with which the regiments are armed. If a bristle of broken bayonets distinguishes the dressing of the lines, red-banded képis and rags distinguish the of the lines, red-banded képis and rags distinguish the uniforms. The State does not undertake any commissariat obligations; and the private seeks what he may devour where he can devour it, indiscriminately throwing himself upon the charity of the Europeans—or, with more discrimination, robs a her's roost. If he be, more more discrimination, robs a hen's roost. If he be more than usually hungry, he goes to sleep; and a stroll through the untidy thoroughfares of Port-au-Prince

through the untidy thoroughtares of Fore-au-Trince suggests that the army must be very hungry.

There is, however, a navy; and in any consideration of the forces of law and order at the disposal of the Republic, the navy has to be regarded. The irreverent might allude slightingly to the ships of war in the possession of the Republican Government. There are others who do not; but it would puzzle the wisest to others who do not; but it would puzzle the wisest to explain the precise utility of their services. There were three ships in the navy, and it was possible to see them any day anchored in the harbour at Port-au-Prince. They were dirty and untidy to look upon, but they have none the less taken an active share in the late fighting.

The history of Haiti is embroidered with so many revolutions that one wonders in what direction the surplus energies of the population are expended in the intervals of peace. There is little trade, and no material development has taken place in the resources of the country during the one hundred years of its independence. Undisguised retrogression, in fact, describes the chaotic and unstable condition of its present affairs, in comparison with the prosperity which the French left behind them. no sign of affluence, and, although a quaint mixture of Haitian and French is spoken, and the administration of the Republic is fashioned upon the French system, there is little to recall the days when French authority was paramount. The Haitian just sleeps off the effect of one rebellion to pass into another; sometimes the outbreak is little more than a riot, but upon other occasions there is a dish of trouble of the finest brewing.

THE COMPLETION OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY: THE LAST HUNDRED MILES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY YOUNG, MOMBASA.



PANORAMA AT THE 511TH MILE.



PANORAMA AT THE 523RD MILE.



STONY RIVER BRIDGE. .



A TEMPORARY GIRDER BRIDGE.



PANORAMA BETWEEN MOHORONI AND KIBIGORI.

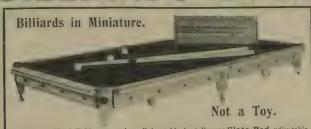
THE KITE IN THE -RUSSIAN ... NAVY.

Drawn by F. T. Jane from his own Sketches, made in the Baltic.



TORPEDO-BOATS SENDING UP "FLYING DRAGONS."

Aeroplanes, known as "Flying Dragons," are now in use in the Russian fleet. Several of these kites bound together can support a man in the air. Considerable heights are thus reached, and the invention is admirably adapted for scouting. It is hoped that by this means torpedo-craft will be more easily able to discover the enemy's ships than they have hitherto been.



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7	4	by	3	10	18	9	4 b	у 4	10		32
		-			and off size						

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LADIES' PAGE.

An important subject was raised at the meeting at the Mansion House on Juvenile Street Trading. The Bishop of Stepney stated that there were from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand children in London engaged in selling small articles in the streets. This is, of course, only another name for begging, and is very likely to become a short cut to stealing, or to that begging with menaces from timid ladies in bye-streets, which is only a modified form of a highwayman's life, and in which a great many vigorous roughs now indulge with apparent impunity. The Mansion House conference consisted almost exclusively of representatives of the public bodies which learn by practical experience the dangers and difficulties of the present state of things - Boards of Guardians, School Boards, and Borough Councils. While the members of such bodies have the best opportunities of knowing the existence and the peril of the present state of affairs, they learn also the extreme difficulty of dealing with it. The fact is that it is a question of the individual habits of the lower classes of the community. So long habits of the lower classes of the community. So long as their sense of parental duty remains very weak, the provision by the State of homes for their children, under whatever name, as Poor-law schools, industrial schools, or reformatories, will, it is to be feared, only increase the evil. It is quite tragic to women members of School Boards to see the eagerness of a large number of parents to get rid of the support of their children by any means whatsoever. The children are deliberately compelled to follow those courses which will lead to their being taken up by the police or the Board-school "visitor," and sent away to be maintained mainly or entirely at the expense of the public; and it is most sad to see stalwart men and powerful women coming before a committee with a shivering small child, and declaring that the unhappy little creature is "beyond and therefore must be taken to an industrial control," and therefore must be taken to an industrial school to be kept till grown up by the rates and taxes. Then there are the workhouse schools, in which the deserted children are maintained. It is only necessary for the parents to "make tracks," leaving the children behind them, and they will be taken into the workhouse school, and only a very perfunctory search made for the passive for however, the control of the passive for the passive neglectful parents.

Thousands of those people who send their children out to beg, to sell in the streets, to wander in the company of thieves, and so on, as a means of getting them taken into such schools, would not do it if they did not know that such a possibility of easily shunting their burdens on to the State existed. Yet it is out of the question for the State to take in all those neglected little ones; it is only the lucky ones who are arrested and provided for. Thus, every increase in facilities for taking away and bringing up at the expense of the public the children of the undeserving poor increases the miseries of all such children. But, demoralising as is our present system of providing comfortably for the children of the worst of the poor, while leaving those of the poor of better dispositions to live as best they can on the parents' small resources, the question is a difficult one, since the children cannot help being in the world and being neglected by their natural protectors, and the unharpy mites deserve our warm sympathy. What I unhappy mites deserve our warm sympathy. would wish to point out is that the public can to a great extent deal with this question of juvenile street trading and begging by a more beneficial method than any that are at the disposal of Boards of Guardians and School Boards—namely, by refusing to buy from small children or to give them money. Ladies in particular are apt to express their immediate sympathy for a little one before them by giving money; but this is really unkindness, since if the public steadily refused to countenance street trading by children, the evil would die of itself, and

it is perpetuated and increased by short-sighted kindness. The conference decided to appeal for an Act of Parliament enabling local bodies to forbid trading in the streets by children under a certain age.

The latest writer upon the servant question maintains that we shall have to come to arranging to do without servants for nearly the whole of Sunday. No doubt this is one of the matters which strongly appeal to the working girl when she is considering what shall be her industrial course in life. Practically in every other occupation the girl will obtain ner Sunday off duty; she can go out with her friends, or devote herself to her own affairs in any way that pleases her best. In domestic service she cannot ex-pect more than a long Sunday evening, and in a great many cases mistresses feel themselves called upon to insist that in that space of time the servant shall attend some place of worship.

The ideals of a whole class change with the passage of years, and girls now resent what the mistresses, following the traditions of their mothers, are still disposed to regard as their duty—namely, a supervision extended over the servant in her hours of leisure. We still read very often in books or articles on Domestic Economy that the



A GOWN OF DARK BLUE VELVET WITH CHINCHILLA.

mistress should "take an interest" in her servant's private life, asking where she is going on her evening out, and who and what her friends and associates may be, and how she spends her money. But really servants do not in the least desire this unless it takes practical shape in the form of gifts and privileges.

While a basque of some kind is almost indispensable for an appearance of newness in a dress, it may be quite small, only perhaps coming five or six inches below the

hips in front, with a longer postilion-tail behind, or quite short all round. It is true that some of the newest and short all round. It is true that some of the newest and smartest models have basques so long that they give an effect of a double skirt. But these are the newest models from Paris; so the long basques will not be thoroughly in fashion here until this time next year, when, if all past precedents be followed, nothing else will be in vogue. Perhaps, therefore, it is best not to be "too previous."

THE LOUIS XVI. SALON FOR TOWN HOUSE AT MESSRS, WARING AND GILLOW'S.

If you step ahead too fast, you get tired of the mode before your contemporaries have caught up with it; and in dress, as in everything else, belonging to the average is the path of the greatest safety and comfort. Therefore, my dear, in order that you may look ip-to-date, I counsel you to have more or less of a short basque; but in order that you may not hold the doubtfully pleasing position of a pioneer, I do not advise you to have one of those basques that come so low as to give the effect of a double skirt.

Velveteen has taken its usual important place in the early winter fashions. There is really no material which makes a more stylish and generally useful visiting or afternoon gown for the winter. At a fashionable wedding, for instance, quite four out of every six of the smartest women will be seen wearing velvet dresses with their furs. Green appears to be the most fashionable colour in velveteen this season, in white wear and the season of most fashionable colour in velveteen this season, in quite a bright watercress or emerald tone, and Japanese embroidery is the most stylish trimming used as revers, vest, and cuffs, and combined with a great deal of lace. Some of the newest velveteen dresses are piped with satin up the seams, the same trimming being repeated at the edges of the wide cuffs and of the epaulette capes which finish the bodice. Velvet is desirable also as a trimming for tweeds. desirable also as a trimming for tweeds. Where a desirable also as a trimming for tweeds. Where a basque is much disliked, the correct effect may be gained by having the top of the skirt trimmed with a yoke-piece of velvet, the same material, of course, being then considerably present upon the bodice itself. The mixture of green and blue so popular—in fact, too much so at present—was favourably seen upon one model gown. The material was a heather mixture, in which brown and green and old gold fine threads were cleverly interwoven; the top of the skirt had a yoke-piece of green velvet, and of this a cape-collar and the revers which turned back the bell-sleeves were also composed,

while the lower part of the skirt was piped up the seams with pale blue soft silk; and beneath the hanging sleeve ending like a bell, pale blue soft silk formed full puffs for under-sleeves; a narrow pouched vest of the blue was the centre of the bodice. Fur is a good trimming for velvet, as may be seen in our Illustration, which shows a gown of dark blue velvet trimmed with chinchilla.

With every gown, day or evening, a string of pearls sitting closely to the throat is becoming, and usually worn. For state occasions, of course, this simple parure will be exchanged by my lady fair for a deep collar of pearls and a full display of diamonds. Pearls of pearls and a full display of diamonds. Pearls are so very becoming to a white throat, however, that their effect is not to be parted with at any hour of the day. What a fortunate thing that the Parisian Diamond Company's pearls are procurable as beautiful as the real product of nature, and set with perfect taste in every form, and yet at prices within the reach of every girl aspiring to dress well! The beauty of their ornaments must be seen to be understood, and this can be done by calling at 143, Regent Street, 85, New Bond Street, or the corner of Burlington Arcade.

Arcade.

With the increase of wealth and luxury, more and more attention has been paid of recent years to the question of house-decoration. The difficulty of the task can only be appreciated by those who have attempted it but there is no arbitrary their it; but there is no subject which requires more careful study or more prolonged deliberation. The result of hasty choice is always fatal, and it must be said that perfection is only to be attained by repeated experiments. This, however, means additional expense, and those alone whose resources are unlimited can afford to "play tricks," as the saying is, with their houses. Happily for novices, the services of practical advisers can always be commanded, and the great

firms of furnishers can so direct the amateur with sketches and suggestion that after-alterations are reduced to a minimum. A further valuable aid has been afforded by a book which is issued by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, entitled "Our Homes, and How to Beautify Them." The work opens with a general introduction, and after the inevitable clearance of the ground by a philippic delivered con amore against the Early Vic-torian style, the author gives a brief résumé of the various manners, from the antique through the pre-Renaissance and the Renaissance periods, to the styles that bear the names of the successive Louis, and so on to the Empire. There is also a lengthy digression on the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods and the age of Anne. Notes on the great workmen, Chippendale and Sheraton, appear in their appropriate places, and, by way of contrast, follows a censure of the inferior workmanship of to-day. Nothing, in fact, that can be useful to the intending furnisher is omitted. In his preface the author expresses his great obligation to Messrs. Waring and Gillow, the eminent firm of decorators and furnishers, by whom the larger part of the photographs which illustrate this most attractive work have been supplied. men, Chippendale and Sheraton,

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THE STEAM-SHIP "ORONTES."

with ebony and Coromandel wood, inlaid with devices in mother-o'-pearl and green shell. The smoking-room is decorated in grey fumigated oak, and the seats and settles are upholstered in green Russia leather. The drawing-room has been carried out in bleached Italian walnut and satinwood, and the sofas and chairs are covered with art cretonnes. The private cabins are models of comfort and luxury, and the deck space provided for exercise and amusement is very extensive.

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MUSIC.

On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 18, the Albert Hall was very well filled by an audience eager to welcome the reappearance of Mr. Edward Lloyd, who had promised his friends, Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford, to sing at their concert. Mr. Edward Lloyd fully justified the

keen disappointment felt at his farewell concert by singing magnificently. Time has not in the least impaired his voice and his method and perfection of phrasing and voice - production. Tenors are too rare for us willingly to lose so great a one; and it is to be hoped that after his tour of the Colonies he will come back-at least occasionally—to delight English audiences. He gave his popular songs, "Lend me your aid" of Gounod, Schubert's "Serenade," and "I'll sing thee songs of Araby." Madame Clara Butt sang beautifully "Abide with me" of Mr. S. Liddle and Dr. Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory." Mr. Kennerley Rumford sang with verve and spirit "The Yeoman of Ingland," by German, and as an encore, "When the swallows homeward fly," by Maude Valérie White. Madame Bertha Rossow randered gracefully a song Madame Bertha Rossow rendered gracefully a song of Verdi, and Mr. and Mrs. Kennerley Rumford, Madame Rossow, and Mr. Edward Lloyd, the celebrated quartet from "Rigoletto." M. Johannes Wolff, who is about to take

an extensive tour abroad, played beautifully some violin solos, and Mr. W. H. Squire some violoncello solos.

The Promenade Concerts are being conducted by Mr. Henry Wood's clever deputy, Mr. Arthur Payne, during the enforced rest, to prevent a serious nervous breakdown, of Mr. Wood. Anyone who has watched Mr. Wood's indefatigable, ceaseless energy in his

profession, while sympathising deeply, will scarcely be taken by surprise. To wield a bâton as he does, to conduct with every nerve of his body, to inspire his orchestra with every nuance of expression, would be exhausting if done once a week; but with promenade concerts, Sunday

concerts, orchestral rehearsals of big provincial festivals, his work is practically ceaseless, and even when he has

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a free hour, either when foreign conductors take his place, or at other concerts, he can generally be discovered in the audience listening with an absorbed attention. It is eagerly to be desired by the musical world that it is a rest taken in time, and that before many weeks are past, he may be taking up his work again. In the meanwhile, some novelties announced for last week were relinquished; but under the conductorship

of Mr. Arthur Payne there will be given this week a new suite, "Scènes Enfantines," of Georges Conus, the "Variations Symphoniques" for pianoforte and orchestra of César Franck, and the Hamlet Overture, March, and Ent'racte of Tschaikowsky. The first of the Symphony Concerts at the Queen's Hall on Saturday, Oct. 25, will be conducted by M. Colonne in the absence of Mr. Wood.

This ties, unfortunately, with a concert at the St. James's Hall to be given by Herr Kubelik. M. I. H.

The American Generals, Corbin, Young, and Wood, who recently attended the luncheon given by the King to Lord Kitchener, were entertained the other day at the Carlton Hotel by the "Pilgrims," the new Anglo-American club. The chair was taken by General Sir William Nicholson, K.C.B., and among those present were Mr. Brodrick, General were Mr. Brodrick, General Sir Henry Hildyard, Major-General Thynne, Colonel Sir. E. W. D. Ward, Mr. Justice Grantham, Mr. Justice Walton, Mr. Choate, Lord Kinnaird, Mr. Jerome L.K. Jerome, and Mr. Anthony Hope. Mr. H. E. Brittain, the energetic honorary secretary of the club, and members of the Executive members of the Executive Committee received the guests. Mr. Brodrick proposed the health of the Generals, and the Generals replied.

The attention of medical men has, during recent years, been directed to the

years, been directed to the peculiar advantages offered by the county of Cornwall, which, at the cost of a short land journey, gives a choice of climates rivalling those of the South of France in mildness, while surpassing many of them in geniality and equability; in fact, conferring all the climatic advantages of Continental residence without the drawbacks. The county of Cornwall is in direct connection with every part of the Great in direct connection with every part of the Great Western Railway system, and express services of steamheated corridor-trains are provided.



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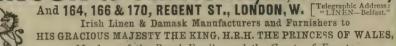
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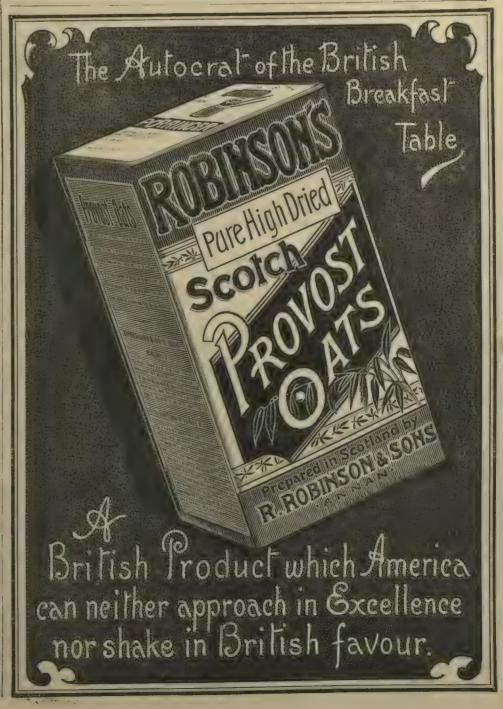
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 2, 1901), with a codicil (dated March 12 following), of Mr. Percival White Bushby, of Torwood, Torquay, and Bothel, Cumberland, who died on Aug. 4, has been proved by Mrs. Caroline Bushby, the widow, the sole executrix, the value of the estate being £157,475. The testator bequeaths £6500 and his household effects to his wife; and an annuity of £100 to Blanche G. Randall. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife, for life, and then as she shall appoint to his children.

The will (dated June 5, 1809) of Mr. Robert George Joyce, J.P., of Clareville, Caterham Valley, who died on Aug. 23, was proved on Oct. 13 by Mrs. Esther Joyce, the widow, and Harry Rayment, the nephew, the value of the estate being £143,429. The testator gives £3000 to the London Hospital; £500 each to the Infant Orphan Asylum, the London Orphan Asylum, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the British Home for Incurables, the Asylum for Idiots. Earlswood, and the Consumption for Incurables, the British Home for Incurables, the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, and the Consumption Hospital, Brompton; and £1000 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Caterham Valley, upon trust, for the poor not in receipt of parochial relief. He further gives his share of the property at Waltham Abbey and the premises called Sunnyside, at Kenley, to his brother Alfred; £5000 and the freehold premises, 57, Upper Thames Street, to his nephew, Edward William Rayment; £10,000 and the household furniture to his wife, and the income from £10,000 during her life or wife, and the income from £10,000 during her life or

widowhood, and then for his nephews and nieces, Harry, Edward William, Alice Mary, and Emily; £10,000 to his nephew, Harry Rayment; £5000 each to his nieces, Alice Mary and Emily Rayment; £6000 between his sisters, Mary Rayment, Agnes Anne Joyce, and Rosina Jane Joyce; £500 each to his executors; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife

The will (dated Sept. 10, 1902) of Miss Mary Georgina Duckworth, of Knightleys, near Exeter, who died on Sept. 12, has been proved by Francis Randle Tremlow, the sole executor, the value of the estate amounting to £118,057. The testatrix gives Knightleys, with the furniture therein, the live and dead stock, and £3000 to her cousin Caroline Lyttelton Loring; her property in Cornwall to her aunt Charlotte Jane Tremayne; £7000 to Sir Arthur Douglas; £5000 to Flora King; £10,000 to Francis Randle Tremlow; £3000 each to Georgiana Buller Glencross and Lady Trelawny; £3000 each to her cousins General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, the Rev. Gerald Pole-Carew, Charles Edward Pole-Carew, and Fanny Julia Pole-Carew; £3000 each to the Rev. John Buller Kitson and Gerald Charles Kitson; £5000 each to Lady Lowe and Helen Mary Lowe; £3000 each to Helen, Mabel, Harriet, Margaret, Henry, and Arthur Tremayne; the Order and Robes of the Garter, now in her possession, but formerly belonging to Dr. Thomas, late Bishop of Winchester, to General Sir Redvers Buller; £250 to the Western Branch of the Women's Parochial The will (dated Sept. 10, 1902) of Miss Mary Georgina

Fund; and other legacies. The residue of her property leaves to her cousin, Sir Dudley Gordon Alan Duckworth-King.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1899), with four codicils (dated Jan. 27 and Nov. 3, 1901, and March 5 and 21, 1902), of Mr. Frank James, of 51, Canynge Road; Bristol, solicitor, who died on Aug. 17, was proved on Oct. 9 by Arthur Perkins James and Frank Trehearne James, the sons, two of the executors, the value of the estate being £66,002. The testator gives and devises various farms, lands, and premises in South Wales to his children; £3000 each to his two sons; an annuity of £350 to his wife during her widowhood, or of £100 should she again wife during her widowhood, or of £100 should she again marry; and small legacies to his sister and grandchildren. The residue of his property he leaves to his children Fanny, Edith, Ethel, Maud Mary, Mary Gertrude, Annie, Constance Eliza, Arthur Perkins, and Frank Trehearne

The will (dated May 1, 1901) of Mr. Arthur Kennedy, of 4, Clement's Inn, and Highridge, Epsom, who died on Aug. 14, was proved on Oct. 14 by Miss Susan Sarah Kennedy and Miss Clara Louisa Kennedy, the sisters, and John Edmund Drower, the executors, the value of the estate being £35.513. Subject to a legacy of £100 to his executor, Mr. Drower, the testator leaves all his property, in trust, for his three daughters.

The will (dated Dec. 4, 1895), with four codicils (dated July 10 and Oct. 14, 1897; Nov. 24, 1898; and Jan. 26, 1900), of Mr. Joseph Glover, J.P., of Kilby House,





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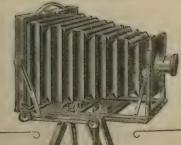
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Leamington, formerly proprietor of the Leamington Spa Courier, who died on Aug. 11, was proved on Oct. 13 by Frank Glover, the son, Robert Stephen Oct. 13 by Frank Glover, the son, Robert Stephen Whitehouse, and John Herbert Margetts, the executors, the value of the estate being £34,969. He bequeaths £1000 to his son; £1050 each to his daughters; £50 each to his executors; and £100 to Eliza Russell. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his four daughters, Mrs. Annie Blaker, Ellen Glover, Kate Glover, and Mary Glover; and he made no further provision for his son, having some years back transferred to him the copyright and goodwill of the Courier, with the plant, machinery, etc. the plant, machinery, etc.

The will (dated May 5, 1893) of Dame Jessie Matilda Shakerley, of Hayling Grove, Penkridge, Stafford, who died on Aug. 8, the widow of Sir Charles Shakerley, first Baronet, has been proved by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Milligan and Mrs. Gertrude Milligan, the daughter, the value of the estate being £29.472. The testatrix bequeaths £200 to the Church Association; £100 to the Deep Sea Mission; £50 each to the Ragged School Union, the Female Domestic and Bible Mission, and the Society for the Relief of Poor Curates: £100 each to her son. Sir for the Relief of Poor Curates; £100 each to her son, Sir Charles Shakerley, and his wife and his sons William, George, and Ernest; £500 each and the plate to her nieces

Frances and Dora Shakerley; £600 each to her grand-daughters Eva and Ada Milligan; £300 to her brother Septimus Scott; £300 each to the Rev. Richard Edwardes Price and Colonel Milligan; and other legacies. The residue of her property she leaves to her daughter Mrs.

The will (dated July 12, 1901) of Rear-Admiral Henry Matthew Miller, J.P., F.R.G.S., of Fernside, Sevenoaks Common, who died on Aug. 10, was proved on Oct. 11 by Lieutenant-Colonel Dugald Stewart Miller, the brother, the Rev. Charles Stewart Miller, and John Ofspring Blackall, the executors, the value of the estate being £27,158. The testator gives Riverhill Cottage, and all £27,158. the money and securities he acquired from his wife under her intestacy, to the children of the Rev. Thomas Ofspring Blackall; £300 to his niece, Eleanor Margaret Blackall; £100 each to the Rev. Charles Stewart Miller, John Ofspring Blackall, Herbert Miller Carey, Lilian Hewitt, and Henry Stewart Edden; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother.

The will (dated Nov. 24, 1892), with a codicil (dated June 3, 1897), of the Rev. Francis Gledstanes Waugh, of the Athenæum Club, and formerly of 1, Portland Place, who died on Aug. 19, was proved on Oct. 14 by

Alexander Brodie and Wilson Noble, the executors, Alexander Brodie and Wilson Noble, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £21,614. The testator bequeaths £3300 to his wife, Mrs. Anne Waugh; £100 each to his executors; and £200 each to his godchildren Gordon Barber-Starkey, Francis Waugh, and Nadine Frances Gwendoline Noble. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife during her life or widowhood, and then as to £4000 to the Bursar of Exeter College, Oxford, for a scholarship in such branch of learning as the Fellows may determine; and the ultimate residue to the Field Lane Ragged Schools and Night Refuges for the Homeless (Vine Street, Clerkenwell).

The phrase "The New Riviera" has been adopted by Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co., in mentioning their Jamaica hotels and the Imperial Direct West India Mail Service, which the firm established at the beginning of last year. This title for Jamaica is likely to attract considerable attention from those in the habit of visiting the Riviera, and a change of programme for the winter and early spring months. would no doubt have its charms for frequenters of the

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The appointment of Dr. Armitage Robinson to succeed Dean Bradley at Westminster has been cordially approved by the Church papers. Canon Robinson devoted much time and trouble to the arrangements for the Coronation, and it is said that the King was impressed by his minute historical and critical knowledge. At Swiss hotels, where Canon Robinson has been for many years a well-known figure, the first evening of his arrival is usually signalised by a remark which passes down the tables at dinner: "Who is that clergyman who is so like Disraeli?" The new Dean is an active mountaineer.

The Bishop of Bristol made an interesting speech in The Bishop of Bristol made an interesting speech in unveiling the memorial tablet to Bishop Butler at the house in Kingsmead Square, Bath, where the Bishop spent his closing years. The house is now used as a shop, and the upper part is let out in tenements, but in Bishop Butler's day it belonged to the fashionable quarter of the city. Dr. Browne reminded his hearers that the author of "The Analogy of Religion" was the son of a Dissenting tradesman, and was educated by a Dissenting schoolmaster. Only sixteen boys were admitted at a time, and it was a remarkable fact that when Butler was there the school contained sixteen pupils who subsequently held among them seven of the Bishoprics of the Church.

One of the most striking events of the Church Congress was the able speech of Earl Spencer against the Education Bill. This veteran Liberal Leader, to quote the witty words of the Rev. J. A. V. Magee, appeared like a lion in a den of Daniels and denounced the measure, which several Bishops had already commended. Lord Spencer's language was, as always, moderate and courteous, and his arguments made an evident impression on the general body of his hearers. evident impression on the general body of his hearers.

There were complaints during the Church Congress of the great difficulty of hearing in the Corn Exchange, Northampton. Very few of the speakers could be heard by persons sitting half-way down the hall, and even the Bishop of Ripon failed to overcome the difficulty. One of the Church papers notes, by the way, that a

preacher at Northampton on Congress Sunday found his pulpit enthusiasm rather costly. He was making free play with his arms, when, in a moment of excitement, he accidentally swept his valuable gold watch from the ledge of the pulpit into the aisle, and it was smashed to pieces. The incident caused no little amusement to the congregation.

Bishop Barry has left England with Mrs. Barry till the end of November, and the Bishop of Kensington has undertaken to attend to his letters on ecclesiastical

The Rev. Hugh S. Beard has been installed as the new Vicar of St. Matthew's, Oakley Square. The preacher was the Rev. H. L. Paget, Vicar of St Pancras and patron of St. Matthew's. Mr. Paget is one of the most eloquent preachers in Central London. He is a brother of the Bishop of Oxford, and did valuable work as Vicar of St. Frideswide's, Poplar, a church in which Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were deeply interested. were deeply interested.

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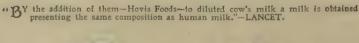


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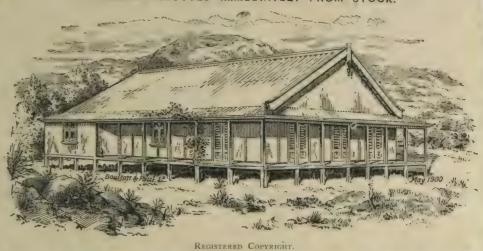
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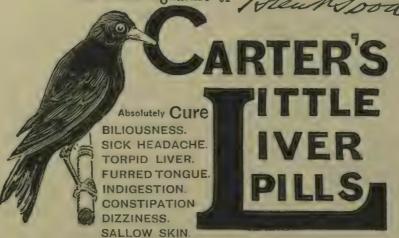
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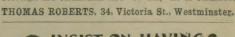
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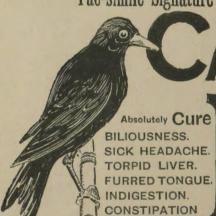
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